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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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GERMANY AND RUSSIA DEFYING THE ALLIES

LIKE A LIGHTNING FLASH IN THE NIGHT the announcement that Germany and Russia had signed a treaty behind the backs of the other Powers at Genoa was a sudden revelation of a possibility that publicists have been discussing ever since the Versailles Treaty was signed. The treaty signed at Rapallo on Easter Sunday by Dr. Walter Rathenau for Germany and George Tchitcherin for Russia reestablishes full diplomatic relations between the two countries on an equality basis, and mutually cancels all war claims, as well as claims arising from the nationalization of property. Further, "the two Governments undertake to give each other mutual assistance for the alleviation of their economic difficulties in the most benevolent spirit." This treaty may be abrogated at the demand of the Allies, but it is taken by many as indicating an approach of these two Powers to a Russo-German alliance that is bound to be realized, if not now, then later. If this means anything at all, exclaims the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "it foreshadows a new European line-up, with Russia and Germany forming what may become a military as well as an industrial and political alliance against the rest of the Old World."

BUT WAS ANYBODY HURT?

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

Why should the Allies be disturbed, asks Arthur Brisbane in the New York *American*, because Russia and Germany decide to live up to that part of the Lord's Prayer relating to debts and trespasses? But other commentators, in the main, do not see the situation in quite so pious a light. The danger to Western Europe is even greater than it was in 1914, declares Maurice Casenave, former French High Commissioner in the United States. An Associated Press dispatch from Paris quotes Mr. Casenave as saying further:

"Here is Germany recognizing Bolshevism and joining with it. This has a meaning for America as great, in my mind, as the war had. The American Government and American public opinion ought to see the significance of these events, but if they do not now they will be disagreeably shocked by the consequences."

French and British delegates, the Genoa correspondents tell us, regard the pact as the "first step in a Russo-German alliance." One British spokesman, we read, "went so far as to say that the signing of the separate treaty was a challenge to the whole world." "The possibilities of German-Russian cooperation are unlimited; they stretch from Vladivostok to the Rhine," cables Edwin L. James from Genoa to the New York *Times*. Mr. James sees in this pact "the final death-blow to Woodrow Wilson's dream that the World War meant the end of the balance of power and an alliance in brotherhood for the nations." The Russo-German pact, he adds, "will be offset by a tighter cooperation of England and France." Two days after the treaty was signed Paris dispatches reported German "shock troops" in the Ruhr Valley and "Russian Red armies threatening the Polish and Roumanian frontiers." And in an Associated Press dispatch from London we read that Germany and Russia had already concluded "a secret military agreement involving the mutual use of Soviet soldiers and officers and German officers and 'noncoms.'" Another Genoa dispatch quotes General Ricciotti Garibaldi, the last surviving son of the Italian patriot, as saying:

"Any one who has followed European politics knew the Russians and Germans always work hand in glove, and this treaty is merely tangible proof of their partnership.

"Bolshevism was invented in Berlin, when Germany wanted to punish the Czar and his Government for taking up arms on the side of Germany's enemies. Germany still controls Bolshevism, which she employs from India to Greenland, hoping to succeed in securing revenge for the defeat she suffered in the war.

"German troops are being organized in Russia, while German airships are being built in Switzerland, Holland and Sweden, even in France. If Mr. Lloyd George's plan is to check the European preponderance of France with the help of the Russians and Germans, he would be doing his country a very poor service, as, after destroying France, the Russo-Germans would turn against England, which is their real enemy, and England would have a poor chance of standing up against them."

While admitting that "there is no economic peril to other nations in the Russo-German compact," the New York *Tribune* reminds us that it is nevertheless "an alliance of hatreds," and as such contains "grave political peril." Concerning its

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economic aspect, *The Tribune* remarks:

"The world would have both Russia and Germany prosperous. If Germany can furnish leadership and Russia natural resources, resulting in a common benefit, no one will complain. Moreover, if Germany profits by the partnership, she can better pay her reparations debt."

But of the treaty's perilous possibilities on the political side, it goes on to say:

"Since Russia broke faith with her allies, abandoning them when the fighting was heavy, and since Germany surrendered to avoid invasion, the two nations have been the moral outcasts of Europe.

"They are fit copartners in an alliance of hatreds. The sinister motives and influences urging them to ally themselves have long been plain to everybody. At last they deem it safe to throw off their masks and openly join in a brotherhood of outlawry. This is what makes the compact blackly significant.

"Both rage against world order. Both are enemies of peace. Each for its own reasons would nullify the adjudication of Versailles. Together, a solid block of 200,000,000 people, they possess great potential power. Germany is nominally denied a large army. Observers are posted to report when smoke comes from the chimneys of her cannon factories. But there is nothing forbidding the moving of Krupps to Moscow!"

"The diplomatic foundations of a new war are being openly laid," avers this paper, which argues that nothing but the solidarity of the Allies can avert it. Yet, "instead of union the spectacle is of the Allies in one group, Russia and Germany in another and the neutrals in still a third," notes the New York *Globe*. In a later editorial *The Tribune* again urges the Allies "to meet union with union." Moreover, it calls upon the United States to "let it be known to which side our weight is to be given."

By thus shaking us "from the lethargy of dull prejudice or indifference," and by bringing to us a realization that "Germany and Russia in combination constitute a force double the size of all Allied Europe" and that Russia "is under no treaty military restrictions," says the New York *Herald*, "the conference has fully justified its existence.'

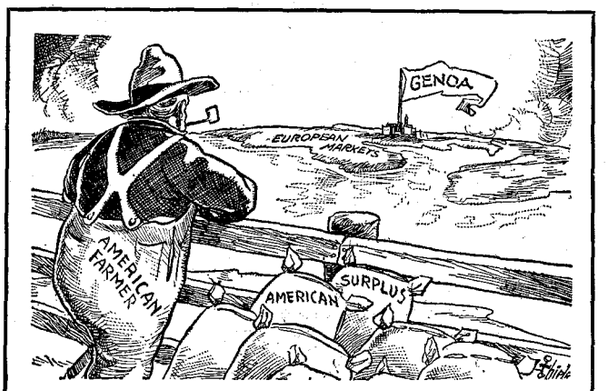
Some of the outstanding results of the Russo-German diplomatic bomb are listed as follows by the Philadelphia *North American:*

"First, British policy toward Bolshevist Russia has suffered disastrous defeat. Second, France has been justified in her unyielding opposition to dealing with the Red autocracy and in her resolve to maintain armed strength wherewith to enforce the Versailles Treaty. Third, Germany has fashioned a new weapon with which to strike at the reparations terms. Fourth, the Bolshevists are fortified to flout the conditions which the Allies sought to impose and to dictate their own."

In a note of censure the Allied Powers at Genoa informed Germany that they considered her secret conclusion of a treaty with the Soviet Government "a violation of the conditions to which Germany pledged itself on entering the conference." The note went on to say:

"By inviting Germany to Genoa and offering her representation on every commission on equal terms with themselves, the inviting Powers proved their readiness to waive memories of the war and granted Germany an opportunity for honest cooperation with former enemies in the European tasks of the conference. To that offer of goodwill and fellowship Germany replied with an act which destroys the spirit of mutual confidence indispensable to international cooperation, the establishment of which is the chief aim of the conference.

"In these circumstances the undersigned do not consider it fair or equitable that Germany, having effected her own arrangement with Russia should enter into a discussion of the conditions of an arrangement between their countries and Russia. They therefore assume that the German delegates have by their action renounced further participation in the discussion of the conditions of agreement between Russia and the various countries represented at the conference."



AN INTERESTED SPECTATOR!

—Thiele in the Sioux City *Tribune.*

"The old German diplomacy is not dead; it still 'packs' a torpedo or two," exclaims the New York *Evening World.* "Here is another example of German trickery," remarks the Philadelphia *Inquirer.* "The Germans have done more in three days to prove the French contentions that they are untrustworthy than the most unreasonable French militarist could have desired," notes the Brooklyn *Eagle;* and the Jersey City *Jersey Journal,* in an editorial headed "That Russo-German Blunder," says:

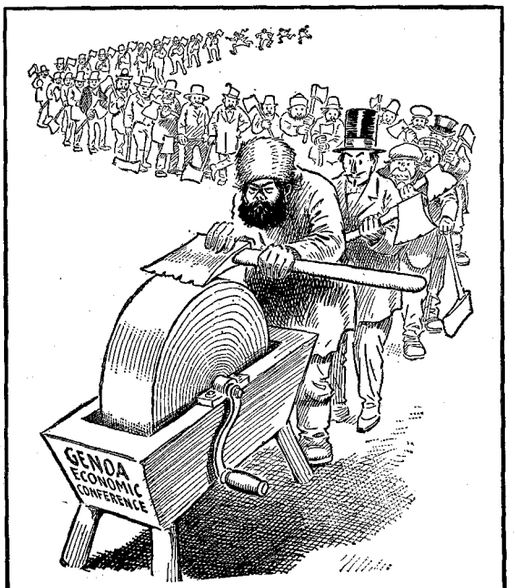
"During the war German diplomatic blunders were little short of amazing. Germany seemed totally unable to understand the psychology of any situation. It gave altogether unnecessary offense right and left. The same inability to perceive how an action is likely to be viewed by others is still a German shortcoming. There seems to be on the part of the Germans an astounding lack of imagination."

Germany's separate pact with Russia "is not a crime, but a blunder," avers the New York *Evening Post,* which goes on to say:

"And it is a blunder precisely because Germany, by her separate action, has fixt the label of Ishmael on herself. She had been invited to a general conference of the nations. She had been admitted to a place on the commissions. In other words, she had been readmitted into the family. And by her own action she has taken herself out again.

"Neither is it of much importance to discuss the rights and wrongs of the separate clauses in the treaty as affecting Versailles or this and that arrangement. The great purpose of the Genoa Conference has been the restoration of peace, as Lloyd George calls it; and by that he means not a cessation of fighting, for there has been no fighting for a long time, but a relaxation of suspicions and fears, the creation of friendliness. By this test the separate treaty is a blunder. The proof is written in the Allied note addrest to Germany, and more than that in the angry state of mind that has swept the Allied countries. Some of the best friends of Germany are now saying that the treaty may have been right but was certainly 'inopportune.'

"Peace obviously has not been promoted in Europe by an action



THE FELLOW WHO WAS TO TURN THE GRINDSTONE DIDN'T COME.

—Knott in the Dallas *News.*

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which has irritated the Allies and alarmed the new nations in Central Europe."

"If during the session of the Washington Conference, Great Britain and Japan had taken advantage of the occasion to negotiate a new alliance between those two Powers sharply hostile to the interests of the United States and of France, and plainly intended to neutralize and render of no effect the purpose for which the Conference was called, it could not have done a more extraordinary or dangerous thing than the representatives of Germany and Soviet Russia have done at Genoa in signing an alliance which replaces the Brest-Litovsk treaty, cancels all war claims, and forms a new union between Eastern Europe and Central Europe for political as well as economic purposes," remarks the Boston *Transcript*. "Even their warmest friends and stoutest apologists," says the New York *Times*, "admit that the Germans made a great tactical blunder." The New York *Evening Mail* reminds Germany and Russia that "neither can return to a normal condition without the help of those countries their alliance is meant to flout." And in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* we read:

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ELIZA'S TRIP ACROSS THE ICE WAS EASY BY COMPARISON.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

"This is Germany's first appearance in years as anything like a national equal in international circles. On her first emergence she breaks faith, ignores the whole spirit of the conference and plays the traitor to its pledged purposes. Genoa was not called to make old-fashioned separate and competitive agreements, but to end them through a new set of Continental contracts. German action has thrown the fat in the fire. For her it may be a blunder as vital as that she made when she mistook Belgium for a military road instead of a nation. She is bringing France and Britain closer to each other than they have been since the Armistice."

Germans, we are told, are surprized at the excitement their compact with Russia has caused. As Dr. Rathenau, Germany's Foreign Minister, explained to the correspondents at Genoa:

"This treaty does not in the least interfere in the relations of Russia and Germany with any other state, but simply cancels the past with regard to Germany and Russia and lays the foundation for future common reconstruction. Because we reached this understanding during the Genoa conference it does not mean that we intend to renounce the general European aims of the conference.

"Indeed Germany and Russia are convinced that our understanding will help in the attainment of the object of the conference, namely, definite reestablishment of European peace."

And according to another spokesman for Germany at Genoa:

"This action was purely one of self-defense on the part of Germany. We would not have signed the treaty if we had been invited to the private conferences. We were so isolated that we decided to conclude a treaty with the devil."

Turning to the German-American press, we find eager defense of Germany's action, which, according to the New York *Staats-Zeitung*, was forcibly brought about by the attitude of the Entente Powers. In this newspaper's view, the French aim was to make the Genoa Conference the instrument by which the slave chains of the Versailles Treaty should be lengthened and enlarged to hold future generations of Germans in bondage. As for Lloyd George, it credits him with having a broader outlook on the world situation, but charges that he is wholly lacking in the courage to act according to his lights, and writes him down caustically as a small-minded politician who balances the fate of the world's peoples against a few votes of his countrymen. It points out then that as Germany and Russia found themselves shut off by the close corporation of the Entente Powers, it was the most natural thing in the world for the Teuton and the Slav to get together. It is all right for the Big Three, Lloyd George, Barthou and Schanzer to slip off and secretly discuss the fate of Germany and Russia, we read, but for Germany and Russia themselves to indulge in the same sort of confidence, is nothing less than a crime, it would seem. As a matter of fact, conversations between Russia and Germany had been going on for a long time and the whole world knew about them, according to this journal, which adds that Chancellor Wirth made mention of these negotiations in the Reichstag. Meanwhile it insinuates that the Allies are looking longingly across the seas to the "Big Brother" America, on whose face they see, however, "only a cold sneer."

Another German-American newspaper, the Socialist *New Yorker Volkszeitung*, wonders sarcastically why all the blame and reproof for the German-Russian agreement is flung at Germany, while Russia seemingly goes unrebuked. The explanation it deduces from press correspondence from Genoa is that the Allies are afraid of Soviet Russia's delegates, and while they pretend to be admitting them to Genoa on probation, they really show them wholesome respect which is based entirely on fear of them. That the proletarian Bolsheviks of the Red Republic of Russia should be so considerately treated, while the German delegates are held up to obloquy, strikes this Socialist daily as a fact deserving the profound meditation of good bourgeois Germans everywhere.

Mr. Tchitcherin, of the Russian delegation, denies that the Russo-German treaty involves any breach of confidence or loyalty either on our part or the Germans"; and he announces that "we stand ready to conclude similar treaties with other nations, including the United States." He explains further that the treaty has no political significance whatever, its inspiration being purely economic and financial.

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HENRY FORD'S FIVE-DAY WEEK

WILL HENRY FORD'S FIVE-DAY WEEK, with the minimum basic day-wage of $6 unchanged, benefit the Ford employee who has been working six days a week? True, he has an added day's leisure for rest and recreation, or for self-improvement, but he also loses at least half a day's pay. Will family and individual budgets have to be slashed because of the recent reduction in working days? These are some of the questions that occur to the Newark *News*, published in a manufacturing city. Ford announces that in order to provide employment for several thousand of Detroit's idle workers, and to afford workers already on the payroll more time to spend with their families, the Ford Motor Company and its allied interests will adopt, as a settled policy, the 40-hour week, the workers now in the service to continue to receive a minimum wage of $6 per day and new employees $5 per day. Dispatches from Detroit note that a minimum of $5 per day was the wage-scale established in 1914 by Henry Ford, and that it was during the war period that this was raised to $6 to enable employees to meet higher living costs.

"The Ford plan is joyous news to all who like to think of bringing work down to the irreducible minimum," remarks the New York *Herald;* "later we shall have a thirty-hour week, then a twenty-hour week. Perfectly fascinating."

Approximately 55,000 men, according to Edsel Ford, will be affected by the new order, while some 5,000 additional employees already have been taken on. The management, we are told, believes that with more leisure the workers will be more contented and that there will be a corresponding increase in efficiency. Certainly, as the Boston *Financial News* predicts, "the working out of this latter innovation will be watched with considerable interest, if not concern, by all other employers of large numbers of workmen." A few editors recall the wide-spread scoffing, and the prediction that Ford would suffer financial collapse, upon his radical departure from common practise almost a decade ago. "Yet," observes the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "it was after he announced an astonishing and seemingly impractical wage-scale that he made his greatest success." And, in the opinion of the New York *Herald*, Mr. Ford is just as canny now as he was in 1914. Says *The Herald*, in an editorial headed "Henry Ford's Stroke of Genius":

"Henry Ford's five-day week may be only another proof that his business genius blazes undimmed upon his own automobile industry, in which he is the world's incomparable inventor, manufacturer, salesman and publicity agent.

"It can not be that Henry Ford has failed to discover, along with so many other employers, that the Saturday half-holiday wasn't any good as half a work-day, anyhow. The workers report, ready to quit before they begin, with their eyes on the clock and their minds on what they are going to do after their midday release.

"It can not be that Henry Ford has failed to consider that even he, like other employers, couldn't get half a day of work out of his men on Saturday for half a day of pay.

"It can not be that Henry Ford has failed to speculate on the very good chance that he, the man who is always speeding up production, can so speed it up further that he will get as many cars out of his 50,000 men working five days a week, with a correspondingly smaller pay-roll, as he before got out of them working five and one-half days a week.

"Other employers couldn't do it with their clerks, and possibly the average labor, for while such workers can speed down on Saturday forenoons, with their eyes and brains full of the half-holiday ahead of them, there is no Henry Ford dynamics to speed them up the other days. Henry Ford can."

Apparently organized labor is satisfied with the new arrangement, for Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, is quoted as saying that "Mr. Ford will find his new plan as beneficial as he found the introduction of the eight-hour day, both as to quality and quantity of output." "Mr. Ford, in his recent announcement, shows that he fully understands the human element, or factor, in production," agrees Matthew Woll, one of the vice-presidents of the American Federation. And as we read in the *Pennsylvania Labor Herald*, of Allentown:

"In establishing the five-day work week plan in his Detroit factories, Henry Ford again shows that he intends to maintain the most efficient shop force in the automobile industry. Instead of reducing working forces and disrupting his producing machine, Ford supplies his present needs by working his force five days per week and keeps his wages to the point where his employees can maintain a decent standard of living. This in turn keeps these men in a state of mind where the maximum production can be secured, and it is a question whether or not the production will not be increased per work-day, rather than decreased through the shorter week. Any manufacturer who treats his employees fairly will surely be well repaid, and Ford is entitled to anything he gets by trying to keep in mind that his employees are entitled to a decent living and that production in his plant will be maintained with that thought in mind."

"It is true," admits the Boston *Christian Science Monitor*, "that Ford's plan means that the pay envelop of the present employees, who are on a $6-a-day basis, will be found to contain only $60 each bi-weekly pay day, but it is also true that by stabilizing conditions in the city as a whole the new plan is almost bound to react upon living conditions favorably. As this paper goes on to point out:

"The almost unmeasured benefits which this action promises in relieving the unemployment situation in Detroit will offset, at least to some degree, any loss that might be felt by individuals, and even tho the new rate does mean a slightly decreased hourly wage, it must be remembered that cuts in wages are being made all through the country, and that the generally improved living conditions are enabling a family to live comfortably to-day on considerably less than a year or so ago."

"As to the five-day program in the abstract, it is obvious that it is better to have six men employed five days a week than five men six days, with the sixth out of work all the time," believes the Newark *News*. And, notes the Boston *Financial News:*

"The five-day week becomes all the more spectacular introduced, as it is, at a time when more work and longer hours, rather than less of either, is being advocated by the world's leading economists and business men alike, not only as a panacea but as a requisite to the return of normal business and living costs. The contrast is specifically striking in the case of the textile industry, the operators of which assert that nothing short of more work at less pay will insure its survival. An added contrast may be found in certain phases of the steel and iron industry which apparently continues to require twelve-hour days and seven-day weeks."

"A generation ago, when the eight-hour day or 48-hour week movement got under way," recalls the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, published in a great industrial center, "there were numerous old fogies who predicted that the country would be ruined if the shorter week became general, but they have been proven false prophets." Moreover—

"If all the capitalists of the country followed the example of Henry Ford the 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 unemployed workers would be quickly absorbed, the work that is to be done would be spread over all industry, much human suffering and misery would disappear, and business would come back to 'normalcy' in short order."

On the other hand, the Cleveland *Commercial* fears that the new Ford policy will create more unrest among the labor people of the country and cause them to ask for the same conditions. The Huntington (W. Va.) *Advertiser* also finds it "difficult to see that Ford's present employees will derive any benefit from the new arrangement." As this paper sees it—

"They will receive wages for five days instead of six days. Their earning capacity has been reduced one-sixth. Doubtless most of them would consider one day out of seven sufficient for recreation and rest, and would prefer to work that sixth day instead of loafing and earning nothing."

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THE "WET" CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED

THE GREATEST OF ALL BATTLES between the "wet" and "dry" forces of America is now visible on the horizon. With the approaching Congressional campaign, say editors from all sections of the country, the "wet" forces are seeking "liberal" candidates to supplant those who do not favor a repeal of the Volstead Law, and the "dry" forces are seeking to reelect to Congress those who have shown themselves friendly toward Prohibition, and to depose those who have shown themselves unfriendly. In both camps the movements are well organized. "To one force," writes Frederick Houk Law, in *The Outlook* (New York), "belong those people who believe that men should be free to choose between right and wrong; to the other those who think that they can bring about righteousness through the passage of prohibitive laws." Particularly in the past six weeks has it been noted that the organized anti-prohibition movement has been gaining momentum. This gain is ascribed by the liberal New York *Telegraph* to a mass meeting of four thousand persons in Carnegie Hall, New York, which, it says, "was not unlike the assemblies held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, just before the Revolution." The meeting was held under the auspices of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, which refers to itself as "a nation-wide organization of reputable citizens working to repeal the Volstead Law." According to *The Telegraph* there was voiced at Carnegie Hall, "a demand for the restoration of the liberties and ancient rights of the people," together with the assurance that "if this Congress does not take cognizance of such demonstrations, a Congress more amenable to reason will be elected."

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BUT THE TAIL DOESN'T SEEM TO STOP WAGGING.
—Darling in the New York *Tribune.*

The first battle of the Association to elect members of Congress favorable to a liberalization of the Volstead Law will be waged during the coming summer months in ten States—Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa. The Association does not look for an immediate repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, for its directors realize that the adverse vote of thirteen States can prevent that, but they hope to elect "liberal" Congressmen, and trust that the nucleus thus formed will be the beginning of a big anti-prohibition movement. The purposes of the Association, set forth in brief by its director, are—

"1. To get the Volstead Act out of the law and keep it out.

"2. To oppose the passage of a similar tyrannical law and to endeavor to have enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, so long as it remains in force, left to the people of the several States, under the concurrent clause.

"3. To work patiently, fairly, and patriotically for the repeal of the Prohibition Amendment and in the hope that the Constitution of the United States will be preserved from mutilation by an organized fanatical minority.

"4. Pending the accomplishment of the above program, to favor and encourage obedience to the Prohibition laws, as now effective."

But the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment is merely one of twenty national organizations which "will be in the fight for a modification of the Volstead Law," writes David Lawrence, Washington correspondent, in the New York *Evening World*. Against these "wet" organizations will be arrayed some twenty temperance organizations, "with a pledged financial income of more than $2,000,000 a year." Continues this correspondent:

"The temperance forces are much more efficiently organized than their opponents. Thirty-five Protestant Evangelical denominations with a membership of 24,000,000, two-thirds of which are voters, and two Roman Catholic organizations with about 1,000,000 voters are claimed as the backbone of the temperance movement.

"It is estimated that there are 120,000 enrolled pulpits from which pastors actively and continuously are supporting the Prohibition cause. Added to these are fraternal organizations and the famous Anti-Saloon League and Women's Christian Temperance Union, with memberships contributing monthly to promote Prohibition work.

"The 'wets,' on the other hand, have taken a tack which they hope will swing sentiment toward them. They do not urge the return of the saloon—they insist it will not come back. They do not base their campaign on the question of repealing the Eighteenth Amendment.

"But they are concentrating on the Volstead Law, hoping to exhibit certain of its provisions as too extreme and inconsistent with the intent of the Eighteenth Amendment. The objective is the return of light wines and beer, tho the Anti-Prohibition forces are by no means united on that point.

"The 'drys' are not having it all their own way. This election for Congress is the first in which a Prohibition issue can be fought out without being encumbered by national Presidential questions and party platforms. It's the first time since the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted that the returned soldier, who is said to be against Prohibition, will have a chance to register a protest."

"The current agitation for light wine and beer is not an agitation for the saloon," says the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*. "If the country must choose between the product of innumerable moonshine stills and non-intoxicating wine and beer, common sense dictates that the choice should fall upon the latter," declares the Chicago *Daily News*, while *The Journal* of that city reports that "voting on the light wine and beer question in Chicago indicates that four out of five persons would like to see legislation bringing back the milder alcoholic drinks." A similar canvass among the members of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce shows that 94 per cent. of the Chamber's 5,600 members voted "wet." "When a sensible change is made, and light wine and beer are licensed, the nation will find itself better off morally, physically, and financially," thinks the Wheeling *Register*.

Despite the foregoing activities of the "wets," however, "it is

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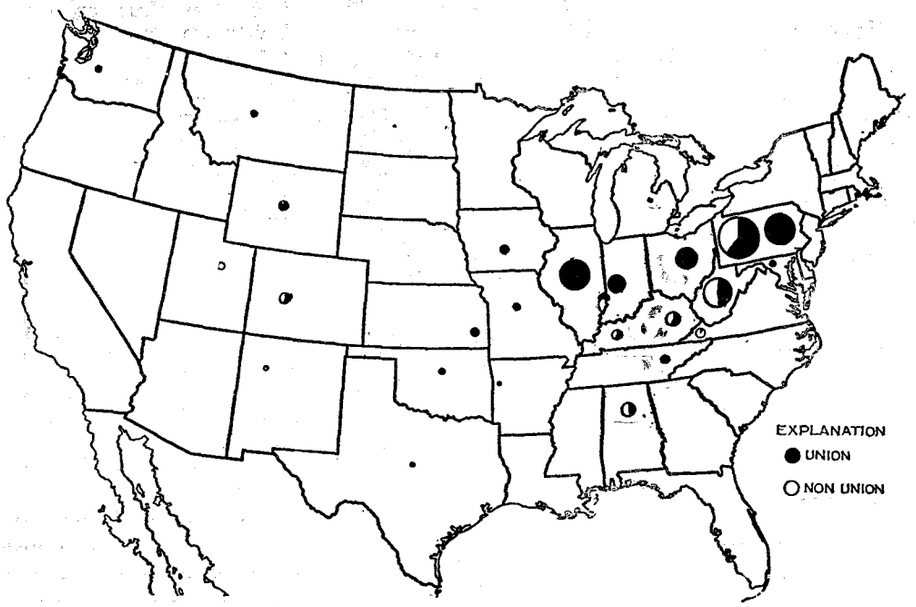
too early to predict the failure of Prohibition," believes the Washington *Herald*, while the Manchester *Union* tells us that "there is no real doubt of the general 'dry' sentiment of the nation." "No important question has ever been settled by so decisive a majority as that recorded in favor of Prohibition," notes William J. Bryan, in *The Commoner*, of Lincoln, Nebraska. Moreover, believes the Chicago *Post*, "if this was the work of a 'fanatical minority,' as the 'wets' claim, they will find a fervent majority eager to confirm the 'minority's' achievement." As a matter of fact, however, avers this paper:

"The idea that Prohibition stands in the Constitution of the United States as the act of a 'fanatical minority' is one of those fond delusions which men cherish who believe things merely because they like to believe them. The campaign which ended with the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment began with the agitation of a minority, which may be called 'fanatical' if you so please. But the campaign succeeded because the minority had become the majority. Moral persuasions were reenforced by economic arguments, and the combination won the victory.

"The moral reasons for Prohibition stand up; the economic arguments grow stronger. The Eighteenth Amendment with each year will become more firmly embedded in the nation's organic law. Patiently, lawfully and patriotically the anti-prohibitionists may continue their labors, but we warn them that in hoping to restore the pre-Volsteadian era they are 'imagining a vain thing.'"

That the anti-prohibitionists will have plenty of opposition is gathered from editorials throughout the country. And out of a poll of 134,321 prisoners in 322 jails, reports the president of the Prisoners' Relief Society, only 909 favor the repeal of the Prohibition Amendment. "This is no time to weaken the dike," asserts the Fort Worth *Record*, while a labor paper of that city, the *Union Banner*, assures us that "the rank and file of labor in this State would fight as hard to keep liquor out as they did for years to keep it in."

"The 'wets' seem to forget," remarks the New York *Globe*, "that before the Amendment was even submitted twenty-six States had adopted State-wide prohibition." "It has been ratified by forty-six of the forty-eight States," we are reminded by the Philadelphia *North American*, which sees little likelihood of anti-prohibitionist success in the coming Congressional campaign.



From "The Survey," New York.

UNION AND NON-UNION STRENGTH IN THE COAL FIELDS.

The circles show producing capacity in each State, the black parts by union, the white by non-union, labor. The unionized anthracite field is indicated by the black spot in eastern Pennsylvania, the larger spot representing bituminous capacity. Estimates are based on 1919 strike statistics.

THE COAL-STRIKERS' VERDUN

IF FALKENHAYN HAD TAKEN VERDUN it would possibly have meant the winning of the war by Germany, a fact which justified the loss of hundreds of thousands of lives in attacking and defending that stronghold. So, as several editors recognize, the non-union coal mines of the country are the Verdun of the coal strike; they form the strategic objective of the union strikers' drive and are the key to the strike situation. "The coal strike is being fought out, won and lost, along the rim of the great non-union fields in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Maryland; there is, and will be," declares the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "the real battle-line, 'the big show' of the present strike." Any popular indifference to the strike based on the belief that continued or increased activity in the non-union coal fields would make up for the cessation of output from unionized mines should cease, declares the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*. For, it notes, "even bituminous operators admit that non-union miners in large numbers have already joined the ranks of the strikers." The non-union mines are more severely affected by the strike than most people had anticipated, says *The Wall Sireet Journal*, calling attention to unexpected inroads made by the strikers among non-union mines in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. What this means is explained in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* editorially, already quoted:

"On April 1st the country had about 60,000,000 tons of coal in stock. Weekly average requirements amount to about 8,600,000 tons. Last week, the first of the strike, coal production was between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000 tons.

"Non-union operators, knowing West Virginia produced 60 per cent. as much coal as Illinois, Ohio and Indiana combined in 1921, claimed on the eve of the strike they would furnish 6,000,000 tons a week. They failed to do so. Strike chieftains promised immediate inroads on the inner citadels of the 'open shop.' Their success has not been great. Another week, and the outlines of the struggle will be more apparent.

"In the next sixty days the strike will be won and lost. If the non-union miners deliver 4,000,000 tons a week the strikers lose. If these mines are caught and smothered in a wave of unionizing, then the strikers win and the operators and the public lose; for the most certain loser is the public—the same old, meek, long-suffering public that always pays the bills."

But, we are reminded by *Saward's Journal* (New York), "the United Mine Workers are more active in making claims of success than the operators are in contradicting them; this makes the reports somewhat one-sided and open to suspicion."

"There will be a serious bituminous coal shortage throughout the country inside of four weeks," one of the strike leaders predicted a few days ago. During the first week of the strike the total coal production in the country—3,784,000 tons, practically all bituminous—was about a third of normal and was, in fact, the lowest accorded for any week since the United States Geological Survey has been compiling statistics. Approximate estimates made by union leaders after the strike had lasted two weeks gave a total of 665,000 strikers, something more than

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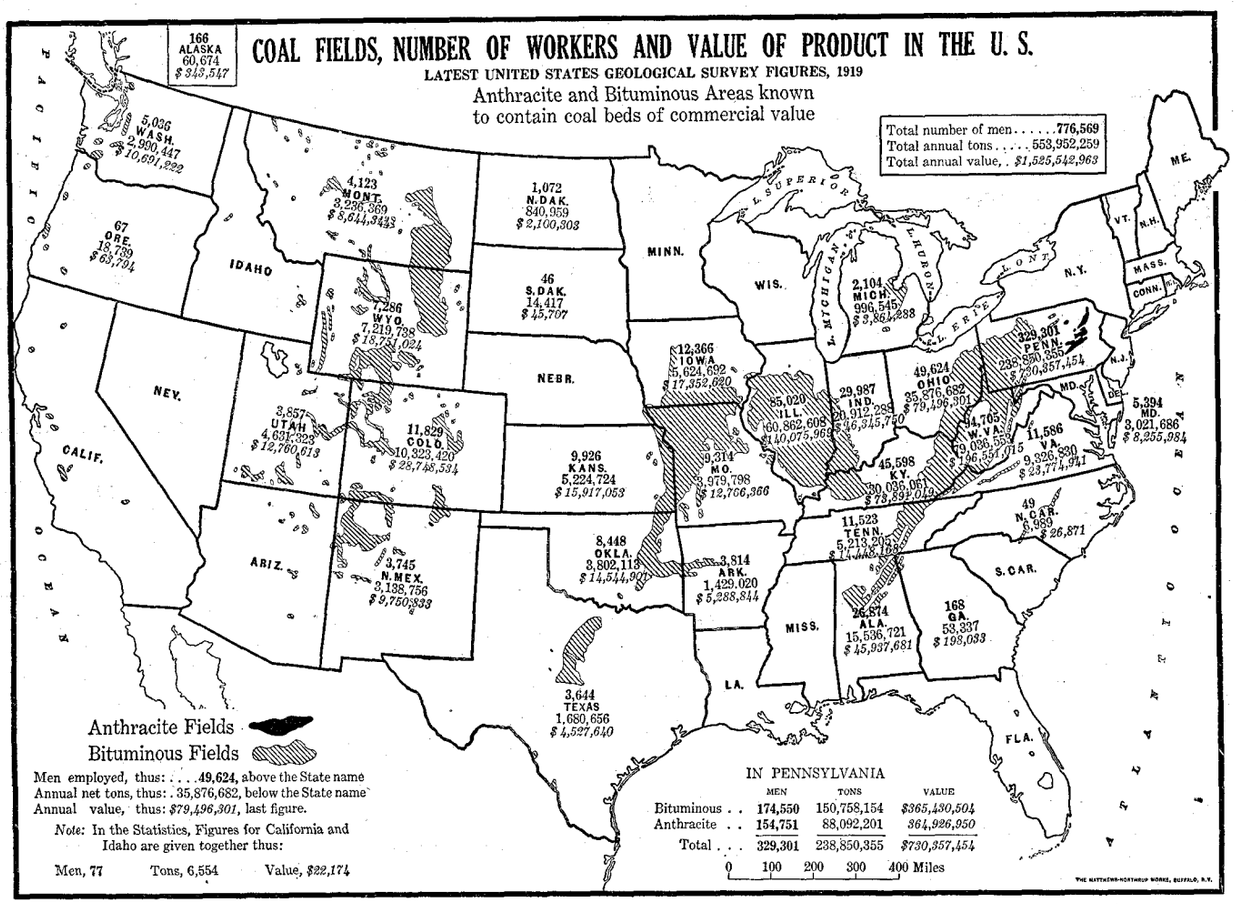

65,000 of whom were recent recruits from non-union mines. More exact figures, not including districts in Kentucky and Alabama, compiled at the United Mine Workers' headquarters, and given to the press from Indianapolis, showed that on April 15, 514,000 union miners were on strike and that 117,000 non-union men had joined, making a total of 631,000.

The chief non-unionized bituminous fields being in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, the progress of the union drive in those regions, as related in news dispatches, should be noted briefly. The strike began April 1. Pittsburgh dispatches of the 12th gave the information that "with more mines going down to-day in the non-union strongholds, operators in these territories with steel and other industries dependent on the mines for coal and coke are alarmed over the situation." By the 18th union officials named 130 non-union mines in Pennsylvania that had been closed, and asserted that the coke supply was already "85 per cent. down." By the 19th, strike leaders were pointing out that certain grades of bituminous coal had doubled in price since April 1. On the other hand, operators were hitting back by evicting striking non-union workers from their company homes, and were being cheered by reports of strikers straggling back to work and evidence that the men in the important Connellsville field had definitely rejected the advances of union organizers. By the 20th mines were reopening in Fayette County.

In the West Virginia sector of the drive against the non-union mines, legal weapons have been figuring conspicuously. Coal-carrying railroads reported a drop of more than 50,000 tons in non-union soft-coal production in the first ten days of the strike. In one important West Virginia field operators admitted that only about half of their normal tonnage was being mined during this time. But, says a representative operator, as quoted in the press dispatches: "We are not going to close the mines; we are going to operate them." The injunction weapon is no new thing in West Virginia, where, it should be noted, the strike situation merely accentuates a campaign for unionization that has been going on continuously and at times spectacularly for years. The operators' attorneys have managed to secure injunctions from a Federal Court covering several different coal fields in the State. The filing of these injunctions to keep these West Virginia fields open, observes Mr. John J. Leary, Jr., who has been following the coal strike for the New York *World*, "show that, as usual with West Virginia decrees, they are sweeping, that issued on April 14, in the matter of the New River field, prohibiting the union or its agents from promising support to those who may join its ranks." "No gains in membership in the recently formed local unions in the Winding Gulf field have been made since the injunction order," cheerfully comments one West Virginia mine operator. The attitude of the union is exprest in this statement by President Lewis of the United Mine Workers:

"The United Mine Workers regard issuance of these writs as an unwarranted trespass upon the rights of citizens and an effort to strip the United Mine Workers of their natural and legal rights as an organization.

"We have no objection to being enjoined from doing things in themselves unlawful, but these writs seek to enjoin the union from committing acts which are lawful."

But it was soon evident from the West Virginia dispatches that the issuing of the injunctions is only the beginning of the legal fight. The operators have been trying to extend and make permanent the injunctions. The miners through their counsel have been fighting these moves and carrying appeals to higher Federal courts. The latter won a point when on the 18th Judge Knapp of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals suspended one of the West Virginia injunctions in so far as it restrains peaceful persuasion of non-union miners and the maintenance of tent colonies. This was interpreted by the union leaders as sanctioning the work of unionization so long as it is accomplished without intimidation or violence, and they consider it a complete upset of "the plans of the non-union coal companies of Mingo County, West Virginia, to drive the union out of that field."

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STORM CENTER OF THE TARIFF DISPUTE

WE DON'T SEEM TO BE ABLE to revise the tariff without throwing into the arena of public discussion some phrase which becomes a bone of contention in Congress, gives all the debating societies a subject for their arguments, and forces editorial writers to turn out columns of explanation. People used to ask, "What is Reciprocity?" or "Why is Schedule K?" Now the question is, "What is American valuation, what difference does it make what kind of valuation we have, and why are they talking about it so much in Congress?" Without going into the intricacies of the subject, the first part of the query may be answered by showing how each plan works in the case of some well-known article.

Take, for instance, a camera on which the duty in the Senate bill is 20 per cent. It costs $4 to buy in Germany where wages are low, whereas, a newspaper correspondent observes, an equally good camera made by highly paid workmen in an American factory would sell for $20. Under the present valuation plan the duty would be 20 per cent. of $4, or 80 cents; but under the new American valuation plan the duty would be 20 per cent. of $20, or $4. Of course, in the case of French perfumery worth $4 to the importer, but actually no better than domestic perfume selling at $2, the American valuation plan would reduce tariff duties.

Roughly speaking, that is how the new valuation scheme would affect tariff rates. Now this valuation matter has become what one paper calls "the spectacular storm center" of tariff discussions, because the Senate Finance Committee has rejected the American valuation plan as embodied in the bill passed by the House. And so, as a Baltimore paper puts it, "the two Houses of Congress have at last broken forth into open war." Mr. Fordney, tariff leader in the House, declares: "We'll have American valuation in the tariff bill or we'll be here till the snow flies." But Senator Capper, leader of the powerful farm bloc, hardly believes "there will be any possibility of securing agricultural support for the American valuation plan." Other Senators, like Mr. Gooding of Idaho, believe some sort of American valuation plan will be adopted. So it seems likely that the Senate will take full advantage of what Chairman McCumber of the Finance Committee offers them—"a thorough opportunity of debating both the American and the foreign valuation principles."

It is noted by the Columbus *Dispatch* (Ind.) that "in newspapers ordinarily favorable to the theory of protective tariff legislation there has been a very wide expression of disapproval" of the American valuation idea. The Senate Committee is congratulated by the Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.) because it abandons this novelty, "denounced by the overwhelming majority of merchants and economists." Farther west the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* (Ind.) welcomes the omission of an arrangement under which "there will be uncertainty, trickery, dishonesty and graft." The Republican Buffalo *Express* is glad to see this "trouble-producing" feature thrown overboard. The Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.) agrees, feeling that the American valuation plan would involve "unduly high protection for manufacturers at the expense of the consumers." The Rochester *Post-Express* (Rep.) argues similarly that the effect of the American valuation plan would be "to give protected industries a concealed protection above that given them by the schedule rates."

There are "certain very grave practical objections" to the American valuation plan, as the Baltimore *News* (Ind.) sees it:

> "It apparently levies a tariff on a tariff. You put a tariff on an article, which raises its American value, and then you are apparently under the necessity of raising the tariff, with a prospect of the indefinite repetition of the process. This, of course, would be absurd."

"Good riddance," is the New York *Tribune's* characterization of the omission of American valuation from the Senate bill. As this Republican newspaper sums up its objections to Mr. Fordney's plan:

> "Under it importers making purchases three or six months ahead could not know what duties would be collectible on the goods they bought; it would open the door to surreptitious increases and decreases of rates, requiring the selection of an arbitrary percentage to be applied to all rates in order to translate them from the old system into the new; it would make almost valueless the appraising decisions of a century, decisions and rulings vital in the administration of a tariff law.
>
> "The net effect would thus be to make it impossible for importers and domestic manufacturers alike to know where they stood—the one class as to the duties its members would be asked to pay, and the second the price level its members would be compelled to compete with. On all counts, therefore, American valuation is well gone."

But the friends of American valuation are far from regarding it as dead. "There is little chance that Fordney will yield," one observant newspaper editor remarks. And this is exactly the way Mr. Fordney seems to feel about it. He believes, and he insists, that the Senate will come completely around to the House favor of American valuation. The point is, the Washington dispatches quote the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee as saying, that "there are many items in the dutiable list that to give them proper protection on the foreign valuation basis would require duties of from one thousand to two thousand per cent. That is extreme and the people would never stand for any such rates."

The Michigan Congressman finds support not only in the House and among Senators, but in the ranks of both Republican and independent journals. The Denver *Rocky Mountain News* (Ind. Rep.) is of the firm opinion that just now American valuation is vital to tariff legislation; that the Senate should reject the American valuation plan seems most regrettable to the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* (Rep.). One of the strongest expressions of condemnation of the Senate Committee's "sin of omission" in connection with American valuation comes from *The Manufacturers Record*, which calls it "a confession of cowardice and a compromise with dishonesty." This independent protectionist weekly, a business man's paper published in Baltimore, argues strongly for the retention of American valuation as follows:

> "Let importers bellow to their hearts' content, but the fact remains that American valuation and American valuation only can insure fair and just appraisals at the Customs Houses. The history of rates based on foreign valuations is largely a long series of double invoices, false valuations and tampering with the returns.
>
> "Not less dishonest have been many of the attacks on the principle of American valuation. It was claimed a year ago that this meant a tariff on a tariff and would pyramid costs. Truth wiped that falsehood from the front pages.
>
> "Valuation is the heart of all ad valorem imposts. If the valuation, therefore, can be a variant prone to be tampered with, ostensibly heavy imposts can be in fact reduced to laughable proportions by the simple expedient of undervaluation.
>
> "There is no permanency to any of the factors that visualize cost of production in Europe. The continental moneys fluctuate so widely that cost in terms of currencies is no index of actual worth.
>
> "There is no such thing as truth in foreign valuation. It is guesswork.
>
> "Let the Senate shake itself free from the imprecations of international financiers and dare to be honest. The principle of protection can not survive if one great volume of imports subject to specific duties pays honestly while another great volume, paying ad valorem rates, sneaks through the customs barriers dead-headed by foreign valuation. How can we hope to maintain American standards if we ourselves solemnly declare by act of Congress that American valuation is not acceptable?"

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NEW YORK'S BIG FOREIGN POPULATION

TWO SIGNIFICANT REPORTS on the huge foreign elements in New York City contain figures that may surprize even those who thought they knew the situation. The first is the Federal Census, which tells us the number of New Yorkers actually born in foreign lands. They are listed in the accompanying table and represented in part in the diagram. The second report, made by the New York City 1920 Census Committee, includes not only the foreign-born, but also their children, which makes the totals of "foreign stock," of course, much larger. The leading elements in this latter list are Russian (including Poland), 994,356; Italian, 802,893; Irish, 637,744; Austro-Hungarian, 603,167, and German, 593,190. In short, points out the Census Committee, "New York contains more foreigners of all sorts than the combined populations of Chicago, Boston and Detroit."

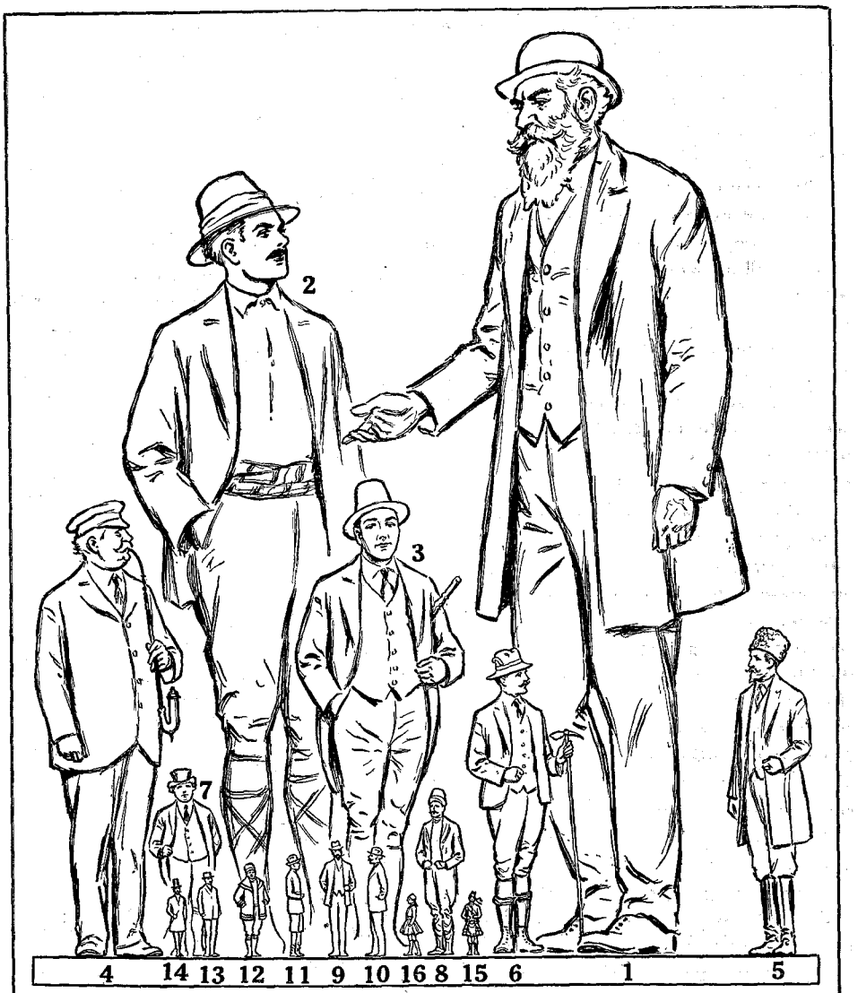
"How startling these census truths are may be summarized in the fact that the increase in the Russian and Italian residents of New York from 1910 to 1920, despite the war, was greater by 100 per cent. than the births of native whites of native parents," notes the Providence *News*. Meanwhile there were losses not only in the Irish element, but also in the city's English, Scotch, Welsh, German and Swiss stock. While the French increase was 40 per cent., the Spanish was 180 per cent., and the Greek 200 per cent. The native population is given as only 1,164,834.

The Russian and Italian figures occasion considerable surprize among editors. "There are now more Russians in New York than in Moscow," observes the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "and more Italians by a hundred thousand than in Naples. Not only that, but there are more Russians and Italians than there were Germans and Irish at the period of their maximum." As we read in the New York *Herald:*

"An interesting matter for comparison is the gain which both of these nationalities have made over the Germans and the Irish, who for years were the two most numerous foreign elements in New York. In 1900, when the Germans led all other foreign-born nationalities, they numbered 789,668; even then they were 200,000 fewer than the Russians. Now by the 1920 census they are 400,000 fewer than the Russians. The Italians now exceed the Germans of 1900 by more than 13,000; they exceed the maximum Irish element of the 1900 period by 77,382, and they exceed the Irish of the 1920 census by about 170,000.

"The Austro-Hungarian element in 1920, which includes all the immigrants from the former monarchy of Austria-Hungary, number 603,167, which is also more than the German maximum in 1900. There was a falling off in northwestern Europeans, that is, in British, Scandinavians, Dutch and Germans. The French element of the population made a slight increase, 14,383, which was the largest made by any of the northwestern European elements. The Bulgarians and Turks did not increase their representation—they were the only peoples of eastern Europe who did not—the Roumanians made a decided gain.

"The peculiar feature of the census of New York City is that it has not for years, so far as nationalities are concerned, represented a corresponding condition throughout the country."



WHITE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY.

This diagram affords a graphic comparison of the sixteen foreign nationalities that contribute most numerously to the make-up of New York's polyglot population. The table below gives the exact figures, according to the Federal 1920 census, for these and other foreign-born New Yorkers.

1. Russia	479,797	15. Scotland	21,545	29. Mexico	2,487
2. Italy	390,832	16. Greece	21,455	30. Turkey in Asia	2,273
3. Ireland	203,450	17. Spain	10,980	31. Turkey in Europe	1,754
4. Germany	194,154	18. Finland	10,240	32. Wales	1,510
5. Poland	145,679	19. Switzerland	9,233	33. Newfoundland	1,403
6. Austria	126,739	20. Denmark	9,092	34. Portugal	1,026
7. England	71,404	21. West Indies	8,722	35. Australia	1,023
8. Hungary	64,393	22. Lithuania	7,475	36. Palestine	913
9. Roumania	38,139	23. Central and South America	6,621	37. Asia Minor	442
10. Sweden	33,703	24. Jugo-Slavia	5,271	38. Atlantic Islands	414
11. Czecho-Slovakia	26,437	25. Netherlands	4,750	39. Bulgaria	308
12. Canada	25,271	26. Syria	4,485	40. Luxemburg	302
13. Norway	24,500	27. Armenia	3,779	41. Alvania	103
14. France	23,020	28. Belgium	3,467	Total (including other smaller groups)	1,991,547

"New York being the gateway, it is not strange that the newer elements in immigration (the Russians and Italians) are displacing the older (the Germans and Irish)," thinks the New York *World*. On the other hand, *The Herald* goes on to explain:

"The immigrants from Scandinavian countries, the elements which show the greatest falling off in the New York census of 1920, have not been remaining in New York or on the Eastern seaboard, but have gone to the forest or agricultural lands of the Northwest."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

IRELAND is free, but not easy.—*Columbia Record.*

CIVILIZATION may totter, but it totters forward.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Irish seem to make better policemen abroad than at home.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

THE Republican party, too, seems to have its problem of the unemployed.—*Detroit News.*

JACK DEMPSEY says he doesn't want to fight in France. He never did.—*New York Tribune.*

SOLOMON said: "There is no new thing under the sun," but he didn't say it by radiophone.—*Boston Globe.*

EVERY G. O. P. attempt to explain that "efficiency" move has a strong accent on the "fish."—*Philadelphia Record.*

A SCENARIO writer does to real literature what the average contractor does to real architecture.—*Detroit Journal.*

THEY are asking men to wear corsets on the theory that somebody ought to wear them.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

COMMISSIONER ENRIGHT, in saying that there is no crime wave, speaks advisedly; it has become a steady surf.—*Boston Herald.*

LLOYD GEORGE thinks it may take more than a fortnight to reform the economics of Europe. Wha'Genoa'bout that?—*Philadelphia Record.*

ANYWAY, Ireland is on the road to sound finance; the rioters over there break up a printing-press every night or so.—*Washington Post.*

SCREAMS of a woman frightened bandits away from a meat market. The woman is believed to have just priced the round steak.—*Detroit News.*

ANY father who has just married off his daughter in handsome style knows why King George is offering his private yacht for sale.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

LLOYD GEORGE may not know the meaning of the word "pass the buck," but he must chuckle now and then as he sees who is fighting De Valera.—*Boston Herald.*

THE Russian revolution, according to Emma Goldman, "is a complete failure." That's what Americans told her when she was trying to duplicate it in the United States.—*Seattle Times.*

A PSYCHIATRIST warns us that a successful assault upon evolution would mean the downfall of reasoning. Still there are candidates who would get more votes if that happened.—*Washington Post.*

WE'D like to get Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's opinion, as a spiritualist, on our land of departed spirits.—*Columbia Record.*

MR. VOLSTEAD is a constructive statesman; he has created a new business, put it within reach of the commonest people and made it pay.—*Washington Post.*

IF the Genoa Conference succeeds in the economic rehabilitation of Europe perhaps its services may be secured to attempt the same thing in New York City.—*New York Tribune.*

WILL H. HAYS, of the "movies," says there are too many "thou shalt not's" in business. We haven't observed that the ten in the Decalogue have hampered the "movie" people much.—*New York Tribune.*

THE unread are the easy prey of the Red.—*Columbia Record.*

THE early worm gets the fishhook.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

IT would be better if Ireland picked the harp more and the quarrel less.—*Washington Post.*

WELL, the great war seems to have made the world safe for the Turks.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

YOU can't improve the breed of Fords by crossing them with a locomotive.—*Farm, Stock and Home.*

AS many say it, "Get thee behind me, Satan" is simply an invitation to push.—*Norfolk Virginia-Pilot.*

FORD has bought 10,000,000 nuts, which is even a larger order than he placed aboard the *Oscar II.*—*Wall Street Journal.*

THESE strikes are more or less like coffee. Settling them seems about the only way to get at the grounds.—*Manila Bulletin.*

"IT is hard to give away a million," says John D. It sure is. You have to get one first.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

WOULDN'T it be awful if the girls didn't have any more sense than we think they have?—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

PROBABLY something sinister about the way Great Britain is paying the interest on her American loans.—*Wall Street Journal.*

MR. BRYAN disagrees with Darwin's monkey theory and there are those who have disagreed with Mr. Bryan's donkey theory.—*Detroit News.*

THEY say Harding went to Florida because he was disgusted with Congress; but everybody can't do that.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

COUSIN BILL HOHENZOLLERN didn't get an invitation to that royal wedding in England, but he didn't have to buy a wedding present, either.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

As we get it, the difference between Wilson's and Harding's remedies for conditions is about the same as that between castor oil and castoria.—*Manila Bulletin.*

WHILE seven million Russians are being fed by charity, Trotzky pauses long enough to say that the Soviet Government "does not need the rest of the world."—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

PUBLIC improvement bonds of the Philippines have sold in New York at more than par. Perhaps there was an impression there that the public here needed improvement.—*Manila Bulletin.*

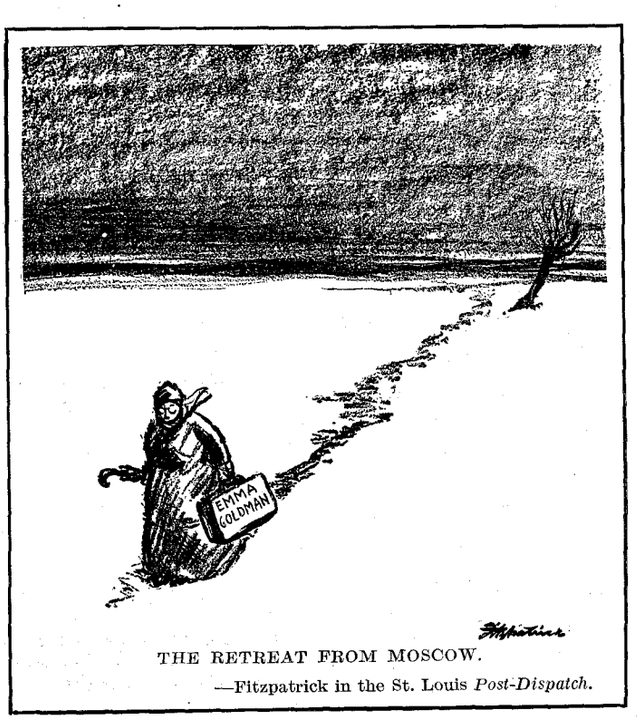
THE first-line trenches of prosperity are the excavations for new buildings.—*Asheville Times.*

THE indications are that the people of the United States are about to lose another great strike.—*New York Tribune.*

A NATION that can not convict its murderers makes a fine show legislating the length of a bathing skirt.—*Columbia Record.*

ONE of the most curious things about American politics is that without a single historical exception a partizan is invariably a member of the other party.—*Washington Post.*

IT might prevent a lot of window-breaking and door-smashing if the Mayor presented the keys to the city to some of the criminals now residing here.—*New York Tribune.*



THE RETREAT FROM MOSCOW.

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

BRITISH-AMERICAN TRADE RIVALRY IN CHINA

KEENEST COMPETITION between British and American trade interests is on the way in China, according to Japanese newspapers, which warn their readers that Japan must look sharp to safeguard her own markets there. Whether British or American trade is to come out on top, they do not venture to predict, but they do urge the necessity for appreciating what the outcome of the rivalry may mean to Japan, not only in China, but everywhere, says the Tokyo *Nichi Nichi;* Britain and America are displaying remarkable activity in restoring trade. In England, it tells us, a floating exhibition company has been organized which will send a steamer round the world next year. The passengers on this steamer will be delegates of about 300 leading commercial and industrial companies in England, who will make investigations of market conditions and other matters in every port they touch. Moreover, this Japanese daily informs us that in England there is in process of organization a financial enterprise of £20,000,000,000 for investments in France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, and other countries, with the view to revive European trade. As to China, we read:

TAKING NOURISHMENT.

—*News of the World* (London).

"As a result of the Washington Conference, the principle of the Open Door in China has been established, but this is not enough for Britain. As regards Britain she must find some other more effective means for the restoration of her trade there, for it would be a great mistake to think that the Open Door principle will secure the British trade in China, for the Washington Conference has done nothing further than guarantee the equality of opportunity to all the countries of the world. Unless Britain now endeavors to find effective means by which to take advantage of the principle of open doors, she will one day find herself left far behind other countries. This is the gist of the warning given by Mr. Ellis Barker to the British nation. Britain is now going to establish in China many large Chinese-British trade guilds, which it is hoped will greatly help to develop the British trade in China. The recent trade association, promoted by leading business men both British and native in China, may be regarded as a first step toward this end."

The Osaka *Mainichi* calls attention to the ship subsidy bill presented by President Harding, which it summarizes as providing in the main for—

"First, the appropriation of $32,000,000, or 10 per cent. of the total customs revenue, for the subsidization of American vessels in the fiscal year of 1923; secondly, the provision of funds for the construction of ships under the recognition of the Government to the extent of two-thirds of their value at interest of two per cent. per annum; thirdly, the extension of the coastwise trade of the United States to the Philippines and prohibition of the operation of foreign ships in the service between the United States and the archipelago; and fourthly, the imposition of discriminatory high railway freight rates on goods for import and export that are carried by foreign bottoms in order to protect American shipping."

At the present time, this daily avers, the ships in the register of the United States aggregate 8,500,000 tons. Supposing that ships of 7,000,000 tons are qualified to receive the subsidy, $32,000,000, if allocated to them, this journal believes the amount will scarcely exceed $4.00 per ton a year, and is "doubtful whether any such insignificant monetary aid will prove of service to American shipping in the enormous difficulties it is now experiencing." We read then:

"The amount of funds to be loaned American shipowners at a very low interest is said to be in the neighborhood of $100,000,000. This financial help to be accorded to them by the United States Government will surely facilitate the construction of superior vessels on their part. The possession of a large number of fast-going liners is the best means for tiding over the present difficult situation. While Japanese shipowners are importing more than 200,000 tons of old and superannuated ships from abroad, and even the fastest of all Japanese ships is unable to steam at a speed exceeding 17 knots an hour, Britain and the United States are operating clippers with a speed of more than 20 knots an hour in the Pacific services. To-day, there is a tendency that the transportation of such cargo whose prices are subjected to constant fluctuations in the market as raw silk across the Pacific from Japan to the United States is being gradually monopolized by ships of Britain and the United States. If superior ships of these countries, especially the United States, are placed in the Pacific services, Japanese ships will be soon outclassed and our shipping trade will sustain a fatal blow. It behooves our authorities and people to deliberate on this point."

The inclusion of the Philippines in the sphere of the coasting trade of the United States and the expulsion of foreign ships from the America-Philippine service, we are told, were previously decided upon by the United States Government at the time of the legislation of the shipping regulations. But the execution of the decision was postponed till the end of February past, "owing to the objection of the people of the Philippines," and it is further stated that—

"Now the time for postponement has expired and it is safe to consider that foreign ships will be denied participation in the said service. However, the extension of the coasting trade of the United States as far as the Philippines will never engender an international dispute, altho it will be continuously controverted by the Filipinos. In view of the fact that Japan places Taiwan in the scope of her coasting trade and excludes ships of other countries from the service between her mainland and the island, she is in a position to desist from filing her protest with

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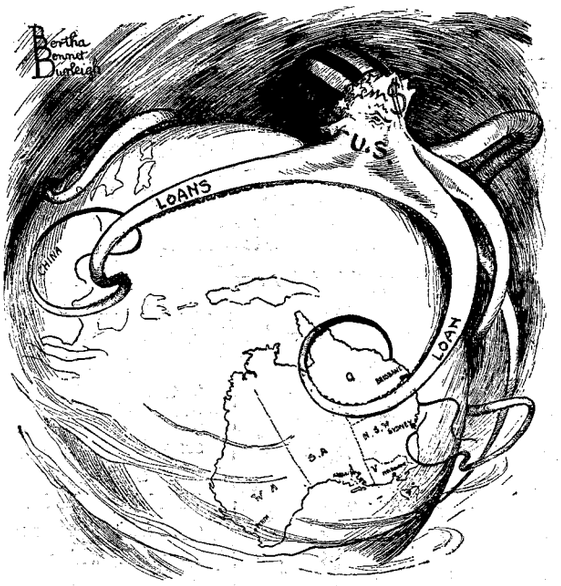

THE NEW DEVILFISH.

(*Octopus dollaris.*)

—*The Bulletin* (Sydney).

the United States for closing the American-Philippine service to her shipping. We wonder why Japan does not throw the Taiwan service open to foreign shipping and try to maintain her services to the Philippines in concert with Britain.

"With reference to the imposition of discriminatory railway freight rates on cargoes carried by ships of countries other than the United States, the American authorities postponed the enforcement of the provision therefor in the shipping regulations indefinitely in the face of the vehement opposition to it by American railway companies and chambers of commerce in cities on the Pacific Coast as well as the governments and shipping companies of Japan, Britain and other countries. But the United States authorities are contriving to carry their object into practise by including the same provision in the new shipping subsidization law. To accord discriminatory treatment to our ships with respect to railway freight rates is clearly in conflict with the commercial treaty concluded between Japan and the United States. The Japanese Government will, therefore, lodge a strong protest with the United States Government concerning the matter. On the other hand, British shipowners are already decidedly opposed to it and are ready to adopt retaliatory measures. Under these circumstances, the endeavors of the United States authorities in this direction will again end in failure."

HOME RULE ALL ROUND IN BRITAIN—The birth of the Irish Free State is said to start talk anew in some quarters of "Home Rule all round in Britain," by which is meant autonomy for Scotland and Wales as apart from England proper. In Wales Home Rule has already entered the range of practical politics, according to the London *Pall Mall Gazette*, which relates:

"Under the Welsh plan the Imperial Parliament would reserve its powers on questions affecting the crown, peace and war, foreign affairs, regulation of trade and industrial legislation and postal and other communications.

To a Welsh Parliament would go control of local government, education, judiciary, agriculture and internal commerce. Restoration of the ancient office and title of Lord President of Wales is proposed. To save the Welsh rural areas from domination by the great industrial population of the South, the Welsh Parliament would include an Upper House, consisting of two representatives of each county and county borough, and two from the national university of Wales.

There is some opposition to the plan even in Wales, but the proposals come nearer to meeting the aspirations of moderate nationalist Wales than anything that has hitherto been advanced. Tho there is little likelihood of immediate legislation, belief among the Welsh members that the principality is within sight of a parliament in Cardiff is firm and general.

RUSSO-SWEDEN BUSINESS GRIP

AFTER LONG NEGOTIATION between Russia and Sweden the two countries exchanged the fraternal business grip to their mutual satisfaction, we are told, and at the same time it is noted as an instance of Soviet Russia's rising trade sagacity that she has come to an agreement with Norway for the purchase of Norwegian fish. Swedish newspapers recall that the Russian markets were very profitable for Sweden before the war, and they welcome their reopening, while Russia, they assume, is only too anxious to receive goods for her starving population. But the Swedish press is careful to point out that the so-described "preliminary agreement" with Soviet Russia does not include an acknowledgment of that country as a *de jure* government. The question of compensation for seized Swedish property in Russia, we are told, is referred to a future arrangement, and meanwhile Russia has the right to maintain representation in Sweden at what is practically an embassy status.

As summarized by Swedish organs, the Russo-Swedish agreement also provides that the contracting parties may not conduct political propaganda in each other's country, tho the citizens of either country have the right to settle in the other, and there to engage in business. The commercial decisions are compared to those existing between "mostly favored" nations; and altho no arrangement is made for the grant of Swedish credit to Russia, an opportunity is afforded for an eventual private grant of credit through the intervention of the Swedish Government. We read also that the Swedish Government recovers the possession of its properties in Petrograd and Moscow under the agreement, which may be terminated by either party, but only on a previous notice of three months.

As the Swedish negotiations were conducted by representatives of the Socialist Premier Branting's Socialist Cabinet, naturally Swedish Socialist and Communist journals greet the agreement with enthusiasm. But many Swedish papers of other complexion

CUT IN OR GET OUT.

"America and Germany are said to be collaring all the contracts going by underbidding British manufacturers in the world's markets."

—*Bulletin* (Glasgow).

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are decidedly reserved in their remarks, if not severely critical, and their criticism is aimed chiefly at three points. The first is the so-called "reciprocity" of the pact, which is said by these critics to be all to the advantage of the Russians; the second is that the representative of the Soviet Government is to be considered as the single and only official representative of Russia; and the third is the fact that no definite resolve has been reached affecting Russia's old debts to private Swedish interests. In the opinion of these adverse observers, Russia has gained too much and Sweden too little, and the conservative *Svenska Dagbladet* (Stockholm), avers that "there is a quite unreasonable disproportion between the concessions granted to the two negotiating parties," while it adds:

"The necessity for give and take in a question of trade exchange is self-evident; but under this arrangement only Sweden gives and Russia only takes. We have a very poor bargain before us. The indulgence shown toward exceedingly doubtful Russian demands should have been out-weighed by far larger and particularly safer advantages to Sweden and her economic life than we find in the agreement."

This newspaper is so disgusted that it suggests a new conference to make a better arrangement, and in similar tone the Stockholm *Dagens Nyheter* (Lib.) regrets that the Swedish Government demands that the agreement be passed or rejected in its entirety without allowing changes to be made in individual paragraphs. This daily strongly advises a change of procedure for "it should not be overlooked that altho it is in the interest of Sweden to come to an agreement with Russia, nevertheless Russia's interest undoubtedly is sufficiently strong to put a reasonable limit to Swedish surrender." But other Liberal papers are fairly well satisfied, and the *Goteborgs-Posten* considers that the new trade pact is about as good a one as can be compounded under present circumstances.

Sweden's leading Socialist organ, *Social-Demokraten* defends the agreement vigorously point by point, and concludes by saying:

"Arguments against this agreement are founded in emotional habits of thinking that disregard the world of realities. The Bolsheviki have behaved badly. We have never concealed our opinion of their behavior, but now, wholly ignoring what harm we ourselves may suffer from continued punishment inflicted on the Bolsheviki for their infamous conduct, the non-Socialist press plead for such reprisal on our part. It is as if we, so morally noble, should say to them: 'With such base folk as you we in our nobility can have no dealings!' It is true that the present agreement pulls such a morally high-minded attitude to the ground. But it is done in the service of still higher interests. It is done to clear the way for better conditions in general in our harrowed section of the world."

STRIKES THROUGH CHINA'S OPEN DOOR

THE OPEN DOOR in China has let many good things into that country, it is said, and some that are not so good, at least for the employing section of the public, for the drastic adoption of Western unionism methods by the Chinese, say these ominous observers, is a startling development. In a period of nine months there were fifty-two labor strikes in two cities of Kwantung, namely, Canton and Chaochow. They affected more than eighty different lines of trades, and as Mr. Hollington K. Tong points out in the Shanghai *Weekly Review*, they resulted in an increase of wages of an average of twenty-five per cent. South China is leading in the strike movement, we read, because laborers, both skilled and unskilled, in that section of the country, are more advanced in thought and more ready to cooperate with one another in a public conflict. Adverting to the Hongkong strike, which extended to the very domestic servants in the homes of the city, this writer says that its recent settlement is interpreted as a triumph for the workers, and he proceeds:

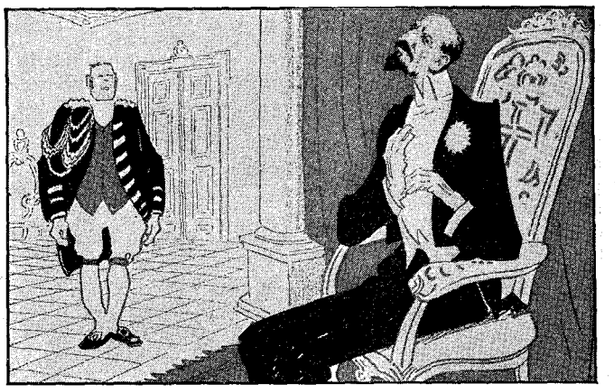
"It will have a certain effect upon the laboring class in other parts of Asia, confirming the popular belief that where there is a will there is a way. The strike evil is being spread over all China slowly but steadily. A few years ago the Chinese read with amusement the news from the West about the closing down of huge mills and factories in America and Europe in consequence of the walk-out of laborers and did not imagine that such a thing would be possible in this country where the supply of labor exceeded the demand. They are now realizing that their view is erroneous. As floods and pestilence can not be avoided in China, neither can strikes.

"Farsighted employers are endeavoring to prevent strikes by anticipating the wishes of their employees. They are considerably successful. Chinese workmen, as a whole, are more subservient to the interest of those who pay them than Western laborers. They can be easily satisfied, and are less harsh with their terms when they consider that they have not received proper and fair treatment. China is as yet free from the strike of a national scope, which will come when the importance of the labor movement is better known among the masses. During the next few years it can be predicted with certainty that only petty strikes will take place within the country. The Hongkong strike is an exception."

The rise in the cost of living is one of labor's justifications in demanding higher pay, this writer tells us, for during the last five or six years the cost of living in China has "increased at least 200 per cent., while the scale of wages for labor has not been revised upward in proportion." Moreover, Chinese workmen want more pay because they see the importance of "giving their children a sound high-school or college education."

BOLSHEVISM IN 1918.

"Whoever opposes me, I destroy!"



BOLSHEVISM IN 1922.

"Let these European representatives come in to sign the trade treaty."

TIMES CHANGE, AND BOLSHEVIKS CHANGE WITH THEM.

—*Wahre Jakob* (Stuttgart).

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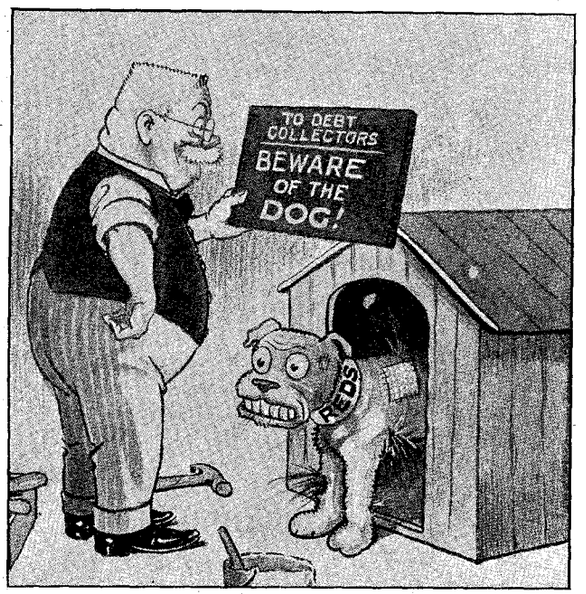
GERMANY'S "RESURRECTION"

"DO YOU BELIEVE in Germany's resurrection?" is the Eastertide inquiry of a German newspaper to various eminent Germans, and their response of unquestioned confidence that Germany will rise again shows in strange contrast, according to some, against the howls of despair



THE GERMAN COMMUNIST THREAT.

"Stuffed" and Nonsense.

—*The Bystander* (London).

elicited by the latest demands of the Reparations Commission. On the other hand it is also stated that the outspoken resistance of the German press to these demands is the surest sign that Germany is "coming back with a punch." The regulations laid down by the Reparations Commission, according to the Berlin *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, reveal proposed methods of obtaining indemnity that would interfere in unheard-of manner with the sovereignty of Germany. The financial control of China and Turkey is a kind of fiction compared to this suggested humiliation of a great civilized country, says this Stinnes organ, which adds:

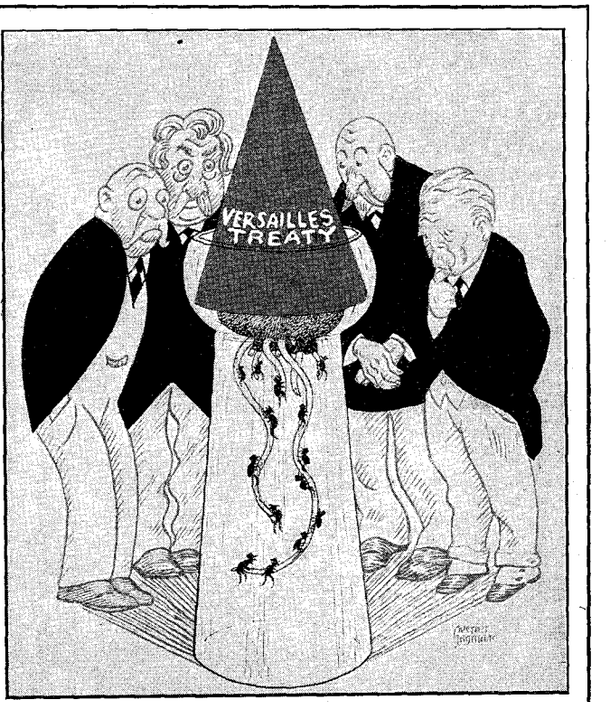
"The new situation resultant from these demands means in our belief that the policy of fulfilment hitherto followed can not longer be adhered to. The Government must have been warned by the great rise in foreign exchange of the way along which complete subservience to the enemy is leading us. To fulfil the conditions now proposed—or better, to attempt to do so, since it can never be done—would plunge Germany into ruin. It is impossible to conceive that any Government will yield to a policy that means further impoverishment and misery of the German people."

The *Berliner Tageblatt* counsels the Government and the Reichstag to declare openly to the Allies that "we can not follow them along this road to our own destruction, and also to more terrible dislocation of the economy of the world." The Nationalist policy in France is tagged with the odium of the new demands by the Berliner Nationalist *Kreuzzeitung* which says that Poincaré "dominates Europe," and laments piteously that "faults which England and America, and ourselves above all, have made in Versailles are now avenging themselves bitterly." What is more—

"The noose from which Germany and otherwise powerful England must now free themselves was formed by the mistake of our signature at Versailles, which neither England nor America had foreseen. Germany can hope for support in her fight for existence only if she starts out in virile fashion, and rejects the feminine policy of fulfilment."

The Communist *Rote Fahne*, attacks the Government in concert with the rest of the German press, but also urges that Germany form an alliance with Soviet Russia. This suggestion is realized, some say, in the "treaty of trade and amity" which Germany "sneaked over on the Allies at Genoa as an Easter surprize." This separate treaty nullifies the Brest-Litovsk agreement, reestablishes diplomatic relations between Russia and Germany, and we are told also that it affects the Versailles Treaty, "so deeply, that if the provisions were carried out, Germany would escape the payment of at least $500,000,000 in reparations." The first consequences of the German and Russian accord, in the official French view, is that a new groupment of interests is formed, and because of the manner in which this was done, "a new principle of division is created." Meanwhile the Pan-German *Deutsche Tageszeitung* speaks bodingly of a second revolution, if the policy of fulfilment of the treaty conditions is continued, and it says that the terror of the Revolution of November which brought about the German Republic would be "child's play" compared to this new upheaval.

The Berlin *Lokal-Anzeiger* is the newspaper which put the question "Do you believe in Germany's resurrection?" to such personages as General Ludendorff, the "war-apostle," whose concise reply was: "The German nation now unites in resistence against its foes—or it dies." Admiral Scheer avers that "German strength and persistence can not be downed," while Mr. Arthur von Gwinner, Senior Director of the Deutsche Bank, declares, his belief in Germany's resurrection "under the postulate that we do not do ourselves out of our own future by immorality, extravagance, and excessive desire for usual pleasures." Says General von Hindenburg:



GERMANY'S ETERNAL CRY.

"Take off the cap and remove the insects, and the flower of European economy will bloom and flourish."

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin)

"I believe in Germany's resurrection! The low level of morality and lack of national feeling now so much manifesting themselves are not the true expression of our character as a people. Loyalty and uprightness, dignity and industriousness, will in time regain the upper hand, and then, with God's help, we shall go up the hill again."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

A TRUCE OF ELECTRICITY AND STEAM?

AN END OF THE LONG FIGHT between the steam and the electric railroads is forecast by an article contributed to *The Electric Railway Journal* (New York) by C. E. Thompson, assistant to the president of the Chicago, North Shore and Milwaukee Railroad. According to Mr. Thompson, traffic relations are already improving. Past ill-feeling is disappearing with the desire of both types of lines to render better service. Electric lines have created new traffic, have relieved steam roads of their unprofitable short hauls, and are becoming the natural feeders of the trunk lines. The prejudice which has so long prevented traffic relations Mr. Thompson regards as a matter which every electric railway man should now appreciate, as many of the conditions which brought about the ill-feeling of the steam road men for the electric road are now experienced by the electric railway in the competition of the jitney, the motor bus and the motor truck. He continues:

"Not all the blame should be laid at the doors of the electric railways, for, had the steam roads recognized that electric railways were a natural development and taken steps to use them as feeders rather than as competitors, the situation would be very different to-day. The electric railways, and the steam roads, also, should recognize that the motor car and motor truck are natural developments; that they have a field of usefulness and should take steps promptly to use them as allies to gather traffic in out-of-the-way places and deliver it to the rail-carriers.

"I believe the ill-feeling of the past is fast disappearing. Many of the large steam railway systems have electrified terminals in large cities, some have entire divisions operated by electric power, and others are operating the electric railways in their territory as part of their system.

"When the steam roads were loaded to the breaking point during the World War, the electric lines demonstrated their ability to handle large volumes of traffic and made a place for themselves as a part of the transportation system of this country. In the transportation act of 1920, Congress recognized the electric railways, and while they rightfully exempt them from many of the provisions of the act, the law provides that through routes and through rates and divisions shall be established between all carriers subject to the transportation act, and vests the Interstate Commerce Commission with the power to establish through routes and joint rates between carriers without regard for the kind of motive power used. In case the carriers can not agree as to the division of joint rates, the Commission has the power to fix the proportion that each company shall receive.

"With the better understanding that now exists, the demonstrated ability of the electric roads to perform as efficiently as the steam roads, with the disposition to deal fairly and openly, with the regulatory agencies definitely instructed by law, and the desire on the part of both the steam and electric roads to give the best possible service to the public, there seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of establishing the same traffic relations between electric and steam roads as now exist among the steam roads.

"If such relations are desirable I believe the American Electric Railway Association, the various State associations and the individual companies should make a united effort to bring about full recognition by the steam railways. When the facts are presented showing the enormous volume of business now handled by electric lines, what a factor they have been in the building up of communities, how they have created a riding habit among the people, how they have relieved the trunk lines of the unprofitable short-haul business, and have been and can more and more be used as the creators of traffic and the natural feeders of the steam roads, and how the best interests of the public can be secured by full traffic relations, the desired results will readily be obtained."

The big question, however, Mr. Thompson says, is to what extent are interchange arrangements desirable? In order to discuss this question intelligently, he divides it into two natural divisions—passenger traffic and freight traffic, and goes on:

"Passenger rates are based on the distance traveled. Generally speaking, the rates are the same on all lines, both steam and electric, in a given territory. The only benefit to the public through joint fares is that of service. Time and inconvenience are saved by purchasing a ticket and checking baggage to destination, and where through routing of cars or trains is arranged for, the elimination of the transfer adds to the comfort and pleasure of the passenger. Joint passenger and baggage rates with steam roads are desirable and should be readily obtained. Before an aggressive effort is made long this line, however, it would be well for the electric lines of this territory to get together and put into effect joint passenger and baggage rates among themselves.

"Freight rates are computed on an entirely different basis from passenger rates. While the length of haul is one of the elements considered, the classification of the articles is the chief element and the rate becomes proportionately lower as the distance becomes greater.

"Most of the electric roads have physical connections with steam roads and interchange business at these junction points. Through routes and joint rates can, as I have pointed out, be obtained. Whether or not interline shipments can be handled on a basis that will pay all costs depends largely on the division of the through rates. These are times when each department of a business should be self-supporting. A very exhaustive study should be made as to the probable financial results before arrangements are made for participation in all the tariffs published for the carriers.

"Contrary to the general opinion, I think the merchandise freight offers the greatest opportunity for the electric lines. Many lines are now engaged in this branch of the business with considerable success. Through rates between electric lines, and between electric lines and the steam roads, will do much to increase the popularity of this business. The principal difficulties are the lack of proper terminals in the larger cities and the cost of handling at stations. Both problems can be solved by cooperation between the carriers. The use of containers will, I believe, solve the excessive cost of handling at stations and the transfer between terminals."

PUNCHING PEARS TO TELL WHEN THEY ARE RIPE—There need be no more guesswork as to when pears are ready to pick. An instrument has been devised at the Oregon Experiment Station that will tell just when the fruit reaches the right stage of maturity for eating, canning, or shipping. Says Science Service's *Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"Ordinarily the man who has a lone pear tree in his back yard does not need to worry about the exact time when his pears should be picked, except to get ahead of his neighbors' children. By noting the color of the fruit and by testing it for softness and taste he can easily tell when it is ready for home use. But the grower of pears on a large scale has much more difficulty in deciding just when his pears should be picked. He must harvest them while they are still hard and green and he must know just how green or how hard they should be to attain the highest keeping and eating quality and reach the far distant market in perfect condition. The apparatus that has been perfected measures the pressure required to punch shallow holes one-half inch in diameter in the flesh of the pear. Experts have worked out the correct pressures for the various varieties. Bartlett pears requiring forty pounds pressure to make the perforations are too green for picking but when they soften to such an extent that only thirty-five pounds pressure are required, they are ready for picking and for long-distance transportation. When the flesh reaches a condition that will not withstand twenty-five pounds pressure, they are beginning to soften too much for long-distance shipping and should be sent to a local market or canning factory."

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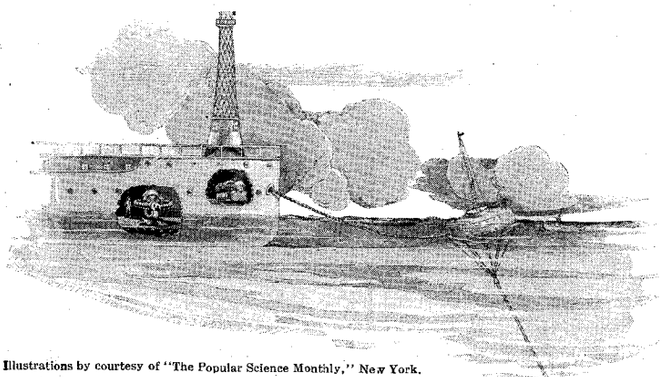
OCEAN WAY-STATIONS FOR AIRPLANES

"MOTHER SHIPS" for airplanes now form a part of every respectable navy, and none will be scrapped as a result of the Washington Conference. But a mother ship that will stay in the same place, thus serving as a permanent landing-station, is a different thing. Such a station must be anchored to the bottom, and how shall a vessel cast anchor where the ocean is three miles deep? An answer to this question is given by E. R. Armstrong, a Wilmington, Del., engineer, who announces a scheme for deep-sea anchors that he asserts will revolutionize ocean travel, making it possible to employ airplanes in comparatively short "hops," which he is convinced is the only feasible method for regular transatlantic air service on a commercial scale. Mr. Armstrong's plan for deep-sea anchorages is described and illustrated by Wilfred S. Ogden in an article contributed to *Popular Science Monthly* (New York, May). Writes Mr. Ogden:



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Popular Science Monthly," New York.

HOW THE AIRDROME WOULD BE ANCHORED.

"With this discovery, making the first tangible plan of establishing floating way-stations at 500-mile intervals along the ocean route, comes the announcement of a gigantic new American project for a transatlantic airplane system to provide transport at a cost no greater than the rates on first-class liners and to reduce the time of the 3,000-mile passage from New York to Plymouth, England, from an average of eight or nine days to from 24 to 36 hours.

"Heretofore a depth of about 200 feet was considered the practical limit for safe anchorage, because of the great weight of a sufficiently strong chain or cable at least 600 feet long.

"While studying the performances of the United States transcontinental air-mail service, Mr. Armstrong became convinced that long-distance flying is practicable only in comparatively short jumps. The problem as applied to crossing the Atlantic resolved itself, consequently, into providing way-stations at intervals easily spanned by craft of ordinary speed and with a fuel capacity sufficient to keep them aloft for five or six hours.

"The total weight that can be carried by an airplane is equal to the weight of the machine plus the weight of the load it can transport under normal flight conditions. The load comprises the weight of fuel and crew, which are indispensable, and the weight of the pay load, which necessarily varies with the distance.

"A 30,000-pound machine flying at 120 miles an hour would have a maximum range of flight of about 1,300 miles if its useful load consisted entirely of fuel. For a distance of 1,000 miles the fuel load would have to be 9,500 pounds, leaving 2,500 pounds for the pay load. At 500 miles the fuel load would not exceed 5,000 pounds, and the airplane could therefore carry a pay load of 7,000 pounds. Over a distance of 250 miles it would be able to carry a pay load of 9,400 pounds. It has been calculated that by providing suitable landing stations on any flight course the pay load of an airplane can be made 80 per cent. of its total useful load.

"Considerations of this sort early showed Mr. Armstrong the need for an invention of the type he has now achieved. He turned his back on the attempts of most of his colleagues—to develop airplanes that would make the entire flight of 3,000 miles from New York to London in a single jump—and devoted his efforts to providing the way-stations needed to put the crossing within the easy flight range of any average airplane.

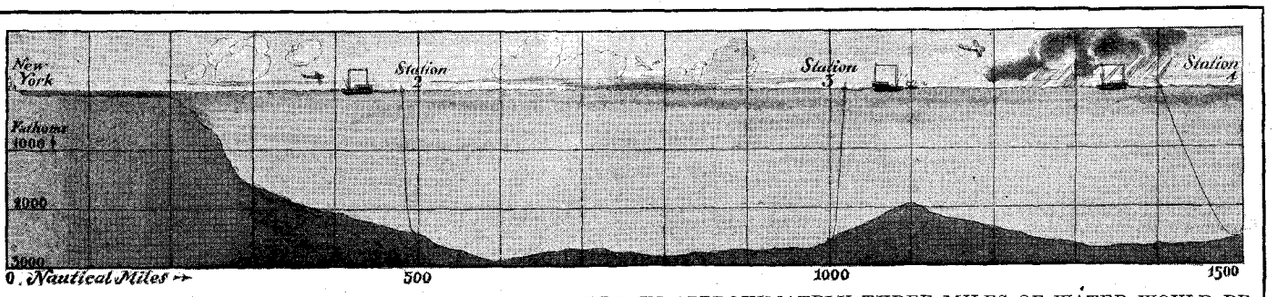
"His invention provides means for deep-sea anchoring of station ships equipped with landing-platform, compensating automatically for the longitudinal pitch of the vessel, itself gyrostabilized to eliminate the roll incident to rough seas.

"The idea of using ships at sea as landing-places for airplanes is not new. 'Mother ships' were successfully employed by the British during the war, while the United States Navy has built and is building airplane carriers equipped with platforms on which land airplanes may alight, and from which they may take off with extreme facility.

"The difficulty in working out such a project as Mr. Armstrong now suggests has been in the past the utter lack of feasible means for deep-sea anchoring. If not anchored, even tho provided with power, the whole series of stations would be widely scattered by a severe Atlantic storm of several days' duration."

The Armstrong method illustrated in the accompanying sketches departs from the customary method of linking the anchor directly to the vessel by cable. This is impracticable, because the great weight of three miles of cable would seriously hamper the movements of the ship in response to wind and waves.

Instead, the inventor attaches his cable to an anchorage float, similar to the buoys used as channel markers, but so proportioned that its displacement is greater than all combined submerging forces to which it might be subjected. To this float is attached the anchoring cable of such weight, strength and length that the lifting effect of the float, added to the maximum force of the anchored vessel pulling against it,



HOW THE PROPOSED AIRPLANE STATIONS ANCHORED IN APPROXIMATELY THREE MILES OF WATER WOULD BE

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is insufficient to raise all of the cable from the bottom. We read further:

"To the float is attached a towing hawser, the other end of which is made fast to a towing engine in the bow of the vessel to be anchored. The engine would be designed to automatically take up the slack in the hawser, while the propelling equipment of the vessel proper would be employed, on the other hand, to relieve the strain on the line in severe storms. The float would be equipped with apparatus for discharging oil to calm waves in bad weather.

"As an example, Mr. Armstrong, assuming a sea station or an anchored vessel of approximately 1,600 tons, arranges the anchorage and proportions the weights of anchor, cable, float, and sea stations as follows:

"The anchor, of the mushroom type, weighs 5,000 pounds and is attached to the cable by 1,000 feet of steel chain cable, two inches in diameter and weighing 230 pounds a fathom.

"To the chain cable are attached 5,000 feet of galvanized steel cable 1½ inches in diameter; then 5,000 feet of 1¾-inch steel cable; then 5,000 feet of two-inch steel cable; and then the last upper stretch of 5,000 feet of 2¼-inch steel cable, secured to the float, the entire cable weighing about 75 tons.

"The anchorage float is 36 feet in diameter and 15 feet deep, with a displacement of 380 tons, made of steel plating and provided with a signal mast. It is equipped with a shackle to which is attached the end of the 1¾-inch galvanized steel deep-sea towing hawser, 1,200 feet long; the other end of the hawser being connected with the winding drum of the automatic steam towing-machine in the bow of the sea station.

"Under abnormal climatic conditions the entire apparatus is designed to respond to the drifting force of the wind and waves merely by lifting a greater or lesser part of the anchoring cable from the bottom of the ocean, while maintaining a balance of all the component forces. The anchored vessel has a drifting radius of more than two miles.

"Assuming that the drift of the float and sea station has been 2¼ miles from the line perpendicular to the position of the anchor, and assuming a backward drifting force by the sea station of 30,000 pounds (which might be the drift of a 2,000-ton vessel in a violent hurricane), the backward drifting force results in an increased displacement of the anchorage float of about 51,000 pounds which in turn increases the strain on the anchoring cable 60,000 pounds. The result is the raising from the bottom of the ocean of such a weight of the anchor chain and cable as will produce the necessary downward strain at the angle derived by balancing the resulting forces.

"A sufficient length of the anchor chain and cable will always remain on the bottom and cause the anchor to act always in its most effective position. The various forces resulting from wind and waves merely vary the displacement of the anchorage float and the length of cable in contact with the bed of the ocean.

"The inventor proposes to equip the sea stations, anchored at intervals of about 500 miles, with flying-decks 180 feet broad and 800 feet long, available alike as landing-fields for small single-seated racing land airplanes or multimotored, heavy tonnage flying-boats.

"Each station also would have its radio equipment and operators 'trouble ships' to rescue disabled airplanes forced to descend to the water between stations, floating landing-platforms for the benefit of seaplanes, complete crews of mechanics, spare pilots, and meteorological personnel and instruments, including kite balloons for conducting weather observations.

"The vessels would also contain comfortable quarters for housing travelers who, because of darkness or inclement weather obtaining at the time or forecast, might prefer to wait over for a later transport."

POISON-PROOF HENS

FROM JOHN BURROUGHS'S last book, "Under the Maples," the editor of *The Guide to Nature* (Sound Beach, Conn.) calls what he terms "this astonishing statement": "You can not poison a hen with strychnine." On reference to Dr. A. K. Fisher, in charge of Economic Investigations for the U. S. Biological Survey, this was found to be sober fact. He wrote:

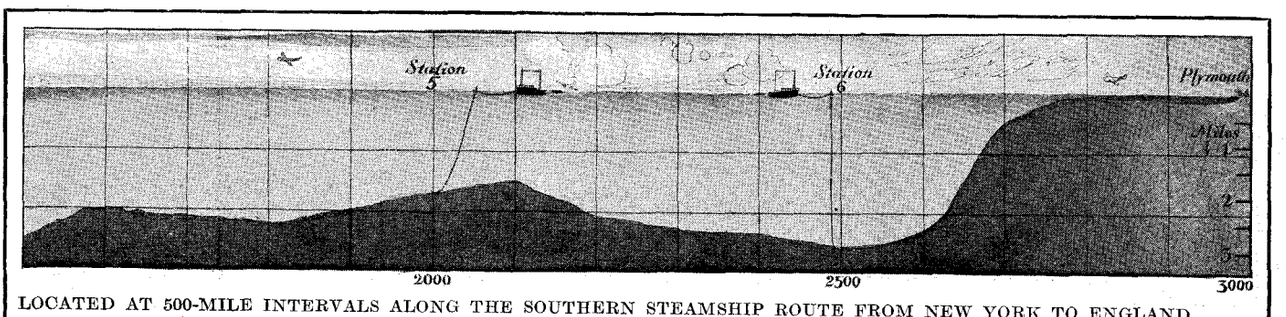
"Chickens and the wild gallinaceous birds seem to be practically immune from the effects of strychnine. Just why they have this immunity is a point to be learned. Extensive field operations and operations carried on in the laboratory by the Canadian Government, the Biological Survey, and the Public Health Service show that a quail weighing not over five or six ounces will eat with impunity enough strychnine poisoned grain to kill squirrels weighing in the aggregate twenty pounds. In our extensive operations in the Western States against injurious rodents, we have distributed over 5,000 tons (165 carloads) of poisoned grain. Altho the assistants carrying on this work are skilled in finding dead animals, up to the present time we have been unable to find one single game bird destroyed by our operations. It may be of interest to you to know that we have further safeguarded the birds by using barley and oats instead of wheat as a vehicle. At the present time this grain is rescreened so as to remove all weed seeds which, when poisoned, might be taken by small seed-eaters."

The editor comments thus:

"This is indeed an astonishing situation and it opens up interesting suggestions and great possibilities. Why not get rid of rats around poultry yards by using strychnine? Rodents are susceptible to strychnine, and as the hens are immune we shall escape the danger that most of us have feared if the hen by chance should eat the poisoned grain. We wonder if anybody has experimented along those lines."

FOILING THIEVES WITH A FLEXIBLE KEY—A flexible key, one that will go into and work in a tortuous hole, has been developed in Germany. The many robberies that are constantly reported everywhere have created a demand for such a key, we are told by *The Scientific American* (April). Says this paper:

"According to a British writer's description, the wards and the bow are not connected by a stiff stem, but by four superimposed strands of ribbon steel which prevent any sideways movement when the key comes into play. Thus there need not be a straightway between the escutcheon on the front of the door and the actual keyhole in the lock-case, which can be fixt at an entirely different level, and the point of introduction for the key is independent of the locking point. Between the outside and inside fittings there is a tubular channel with a slit in the bottom to allow the passage of the wards. This channel in German is called *Schlusselzufuhrungsschiene*, or literally 'key-conveying rail,' a word long enough to insure the prevention of burglary. The housebreaker is unable to determine the position of the locking mechanism, nor can he open it with a false key, a wire brush, or a strip of lead. To burst it open is out of the question, as the explosive would fall out through the slit in the keyway made for the passage of the ward. The flexible key is not as unwieldy as one might expect, because it can easily be rolled up into a spiral and put into a neat case to fit the pocket of its legitimate proprietor."



LOCATED AT 500-MILE INTERVALS ALONG THE SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP ROUTE FROM NEW YORK TO ENGLAND.

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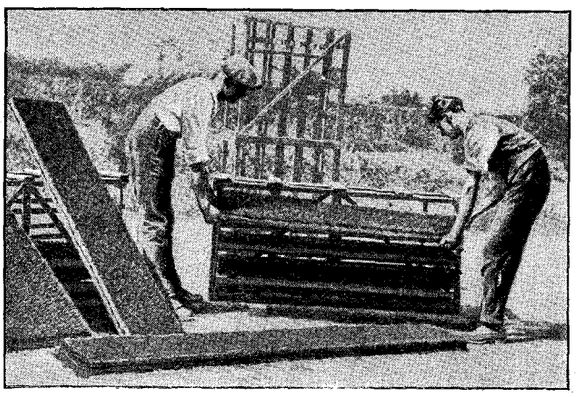


THE LAWN ARRIVES—

A SUGAR CINDERELLA

"THE CINDERELLA of the sugar industry" is what *The Louisiana Planter* (New Orleans) calls uba, or zwinga cane, a half-wild variety extensively grown in India, whence it has traveled to all tropical cane countries. There is a good deal of it in Cuba. It is the chief variety grown in Japan and the Loo Choo islands, and the only variety of commercial importance in Natal, South Africa. H. P. Agee, director of the Hawaiian sugar experiment station, has found something of the kind in those islands, the Hawaiian correspondent of the *Planter* writes. He proceeds to give us this interesting account:

"B. E. D. Pierce, a Natal sugar planter now in Hawaii on his way round the world, is high in his praises of the particular 'uba' variety grown in South Africa, but Agee is in doubt whether the variety rather extensively grown here as stock feed is the same thing. The name is the same, and in a general way its habit of growth is similar, but not knowing when, how and whence it came to Hawaii, there is doubt.

"The 'uba' cane of Natal, India, Japan and Cuba grows any place, with or without cultivation, from sea-level to mountain-top, under heat and cold, flood and drought. Whether the soil is rich or sterile is the least of its worries. In Natal it stands up against frost in a truly remarkable manner and runs along yielding crops carrying the ratio of 9 or 10 tons of cane per ton of sugar with minimum cultivation and no fertilizer, Pierce stated. It is harvested every other year and ratoons almost indefinitely.

"The Cuban planters swear by it, for it has the same hardy characteristics in that part of the sugar world. In Cuba they have compared the uba of Natal with the uba of Japan and are inclined toward the African strain as being the better.

"Agee says he believes there is a niche in Hawaiian agriculture for the uba cane. There is a likelihood that the Natal uba would grow in many of the poor uplands of Hamakua where the standard cane varieties make but a sorry showing.

"There used to be a patch of so-called 'uba' at the Waipio substation, but Agee had to throw it out because the manager of Oahu Sugar Company strenuously objected to milling 'just a lot of hay' to see whether there was any sugar in it, and plantation managers have to be humored even by experiment-station scientists.

"Down at Waipio 'uba' never seemed to pay any attention to high-grade fertilizers, careful cultivation and rich soils. Under ideal conditions it threw its opportunities away, Agee said. So it was ejected into outer darkness.

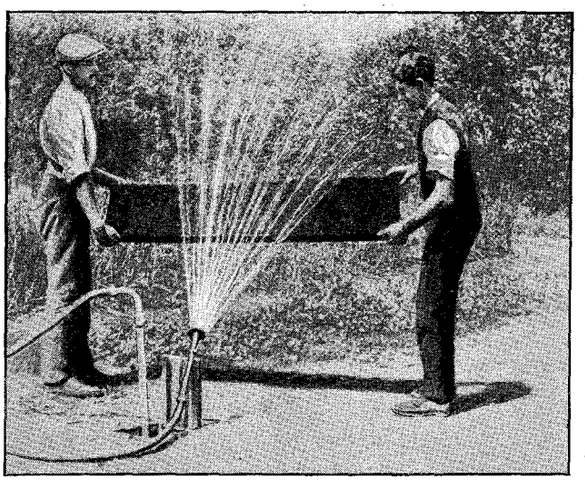
"However, conditions throughout the sugar-cane countries have changed and there is a premium on varieties that will yield fair returns with no care. Cuba is harvesting uba cane that has never had a hoe or a pound of fertilizer put into the soil, and is making money out of it. Japan, India and Natal are doing likewise.

The question naturally arises whether Hawaii might not find it profitable to do the same thing during the lean years of low prices and a labor shortage.

"Uba cane is a tough citizen. Its stalks are small, hard, siliceous, and when ripe, covered with wax. It plays havoc with mill rollers, is high in fiber, but fairly rich in sucrose. Its good qualities which distinguish it are its hardiness under the most adverse environment, the freedom with which it ratoons, and its uniform yields.

"In Natal, wax is one of the standard by-products from every sugar mill, about 13 per cent. of wax being extracted from the press cake. This goes to London. It is used in the manufacture of candles, shoe polish and phonograph records."

READY-MADE LAWNS—Why not buy your lawn ready-made? asks a contributor to *Conquest* (London). Both temporary and permanent lawns are now obtainable "from stock" by those who care to pay the price. It goes on:



—IS WATERED—

"The three photographs on this page show how a temporary lawn—of real live grass, not the imitation variety—can be ordered by post and delivered by the railway company or the carrier at your door. Wooden trays of a suitable size are filled with soil and planted with grass seed, the nurseryman tending them carefully until a suitable crop of fresh, green, closely trimmed grass is produced. If necessary hundreds of these trays can be kept in stock, ready for orders. When a lawn is required, a suitable number of trays are packed into crates (one of which can be seen in the background of the first photograph), and dispatched by suitable means to the purchaser. The method of laying will be understood from our photographs. For those who require permanent lawns 'ready-to-wear,' grass can be grown on a layer of soil spread over sheets of canvas. The 'finished' lawn can be rolled up, sent by rail, and unrolled over a suitably prepared and leveled surface of ground, whereupon the roots will penetrate the canvas, enter the prepared soil, and flourish, the canvas rotting away after a time and providing no hindrance to growth."

—AND DULY LAID IN PLACE.

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RADIO · DEPARTMENT

THE MAN WHO MADE BROADCASTING POSSIBLE

EVERY ONE WHO HAS PASSED BEYOND the novice stage in radio lore has heard of the "feed-back" system which enables a local battery to contribute energy for the amplification of a signal received at a wireless station. But until very recently no one could be quite sure as to who was to be officially credited with the invention of the method, as the matter had been subject of legal controversies since 1914. Now, however, the courts have handed down a final decision in favor of Mr. Edwin H. Armstrong, whose popular sobriquet, "Feed-back Armstrong" thus receives substantial authentication. The New York *Tribune*, after remarking that the decisions of the courts would not only have a far-reaching effect upon all forms of radio communication, but also upon every industry to which an electrical oscillator may be used in the future, makes this explicative comment:

"FEED-BACK ARMSTRONG."

"Stript of its legal and technical verbiage, the decision of the court, which is final, means that no transatlantic telephone conversation can be carried on without the Armstrong principle, nor can any of the big radiophone broadcasting stations now sending music nightly through the ether operate without using the Armstrong patent. Even the modern multiplex forms of wire telegraphy and telephony must use the Armstrong method.

"The decision of the court is very broad. It confirms Armstrong in his patent and recognizes the fact that he conceived the idea which revolutionized radio and made broadcasting possible as early as January 31, 1912, and in this confirms the sweeping decision previously handed down by Federal Judge Julius M. Mayer."

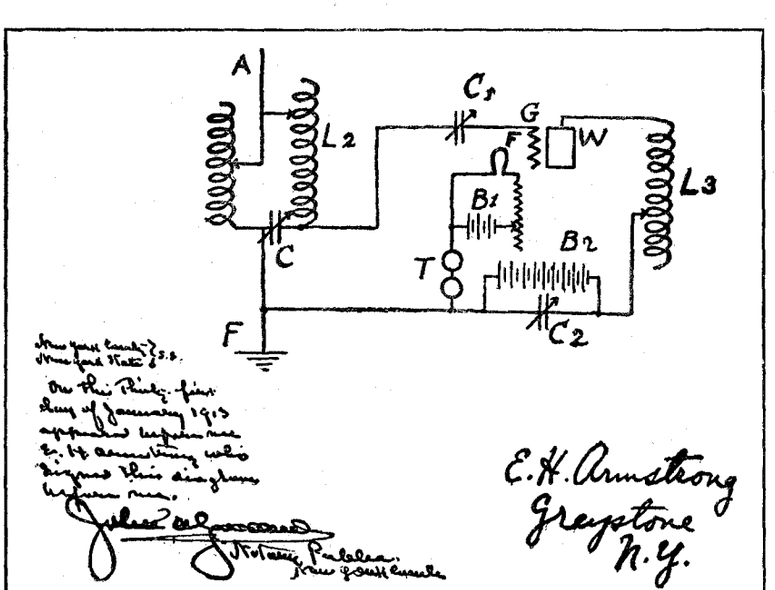
The decision hinged on a simple diagram, clearly showing the feed-back principle, which young Armstrong drew and had witnessed before a notary in January, 1913, at which time he was a student at Columbia. The few simple lines, which any one versed in the art will readily understand, make record of an invention which Professor Michael I. Pupin, of Columbia University, characterizes as "one of the most important inventions, if not the most important, in the wireless art." As quoted in the *Tribune*, Professor Pupin, after referring to Armstrong's invention of the feed-back circuit, says:

"The invention enabled him to make another most important step in wireless telegraphy, and that is the construction of a vacuum tube oscillator. When the feed-back circuit energized by the local source contributes more than a certain definite amount, then the system of circuits becomes an electrical oscillator, oscillating at the perfectly definite period which depends upon the inductance and the capacity of the controlling circuit. By varying either the inductance or the capacity, we can produce any period of oscillation between a few periods per second and many millions per second, and the oscillation once established maintains its pitch indefinitely.

"It is a generator of electrical oscillations, maintaining its pitch with a degree of accuracy never before obtained by any apparatus constructed by man.

"The importance of the feed-back circuit in the reception of wireless signals and the importance of the electrical oscillator, not only in wireless telegraphy but also in wire telegraphy and other departments of applied electricity, can not be overestimated.

"It is admitted by those skilled in the wireless art that the ordinary electromagnetic generator of high power will before long be superseded by the vacuum tube oscillator, which also will bring about more or less reconstruction of wireless transmitting stations. I am particularly pleased that this decision gives the credit for the invention to a man who is a former student of mine and a student of Columbia University, and who has made a deal of his work in the Marcellus Hartley Research Laboratory of Columbia University. It goes without saying that long-distance radio communication and radiophone broadcasting would be impossible without this invention."



THE CIRCUIT THAT MADE BROADCASTING POSSIBLE.

The original Armstrong circuit, as depicted in 1913, when the inventor was a student at Columbia University. This is the document that played an all-important part in establishing Mr. Armstrong's claim to priority of invention. Current from the plate battery B2 is "fed back" inductively from the coil L3 ("tickler") through coil L2 to the grid circuit, augmenting, or "regenerating," the current from the aerial.

In an interview published in the *Evening Post* (New York), the young inventor himself forecasts the future of the new art for which his own work is so largely responsible. What he has to say about prospective receiving outfits has interest for every amateur:

"'The time is not far off,' said Armstrong, 'when the radiophone receiver will be as common as the victrola now is. Not every home will have the radiophone, of course, but I can predict that every home now having a phonograph will be equipped with wireless.'

"This equipment will

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consist of none of the outside and unsightly wires, switchboards, and batteries now seen in every radio station, he maintains. The whole radiophone receiver, horn and all, will be no larger than the now ordinary music box, and the current to operate it will be supplied by an electric cord connected with the nearest wall plug.

"'Instead of the aerial wires now used,' he said, 'the radiophone receiver will have a small coil of wire, or a metal rod five or six feet long, something no more conspicuous than the ordinary curtain rod. Outside wires will be unnecessary.'

"Armstrong can do this very thing now. At his home at 1032 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, he has set up in his room a small receiver, employing no outside wires, which picks up music and other signals from the Westinghouse station at Newark with such strength that they may be heard for half a mile—if the window be opened.

"In every city he believes there will be one or more broadcasting stations, constantly sending out entertainment and information. The finest concerts can be provided by the city, and sent out free to every citizen who cares to turn on his receiver. There could be baseball reports, stock market quotations, weather predictions, the news of the day, educational lectures, even political speeches, sermons on Sunday, grand opera at night—everything, in short, for the complete recreation or edification of the people. That is to say, if political speeches may be said to do either of these things.

"Would anybody read newspapers then?

"Armstrong grinned in non-committal silence."

A TINY RADIO RECEIVER

THERE IS MUCH RIVALRY among ingenious boys to make the smallest practical radio telephone receiver. We hear of one outfit contained in an ordinary safety-match box and another contained in the box of a safety razor. But these are relatively large outfits compared with one made by a youth whose portrait appears, with the miniature receiving outfit in the foreground, in *Popular Radio* (New York). We find this editorial comment, which seems to leave the field still open:

Photo from International.

NOT ONE INCH SQUARE.

Is this tiny radio set here seen with Alfred J. De Giovanni, who made it.

"Still another 'smallest radio receiving instrument in the world,' has been completed, this time by Alfred J. De Giovanni, a fourteen-year-old freshman in the Union High School at Knoxville, Pennsylvania.

"This tiny instrument is slightly less than one inch square, not much larger than a nickel, but is said to record distinctly in Knoxville the programs of the large broadcasting station in East Pittsburg, a distance of about fifteen miles.

"Young De Giovanni has been making wireless outfits more than three years."

Inspection of this pocket-size radio receiving outfit leads one to feel that an editorial writer in the Toledo *News Bee* is not hazarding so much as might at first thought appear when he writes:

"Twenty years from now, when pocket wireless outfits will be as common as watches are now, we will be boasting that we saw the pioneer's wireless devices. Times will be so changed, with so many now unthought-of marvels, that the people of 1942 will yawn at us, just as we look bored when an old soldier reminiscences."

To put the time when pocket wireless outfits will be in common use twenty years ahead would appear to be a very conservative estimate. There are plenty of pocket outfits in use to-day, altho for the most part they classify as freak apparatus. The great desideratum is the development of a receiving radio outfit that does not require a cumbersome antenna.

WELKIN-RINGING BY RADIO

THE RADIO RECEIVING TELEPHONE made its way into the homes of about three million people in this country during the past year, and made entrance so silently that for the most part the remaining millions of us knew nothing about it until we were aroused by Secretary Hoover's announcement at the Radio Conference. Then we all suddenly realized that a new era had arrived in the history of the transmission of ideas; and soon the word "broadcasting" was on every tongue.

It was inevitable that the representatives of the people in Washington should quickly recognize the new possibilities that radio afforded of keeping directly in touch with their constituents. It chanced that the first to take advantage of the opportunity was Senator Harry C. New, of Indiana, who on March 30, 1922, stood or sat in his office in the Senate office building in Washington and delivered a political address to his constituents six hundred miles away. A correspondent of the New York *Times* describes the novel incident:

"Mr. New had a large number of Republicans in his office to hear him deliver his long-distance radio appeal, including Chairman Adams of the Republican National Committee and a dozen Senators and their wives. President Harding and several friends listened to the Senator over the White House radio system.

"The speech was delivered chiefly to a meeting of women voters in Indianapolis, but thousands of other phones picked up the message.

"Since Congress will not get away until the middle of August, indications are that many office-seekers will use the air route to reach the voters. Miss Alice Robertson, the only woman member, will speak to her constituents in Oklahoma to-morrow night.

"Senator New's successful venture into radio campaigning caused a lot of gossip and speculation in political circles. Some political experts exprest the optimistic opinion that campaigning by radio soon might leave the field of novelty and become a practical everyday proposition during political fights. They admitted that any one who had suggested such a thing even as recently as the campaign of 1920 would have been ridiculed, but at the conclusion of to-night's performance they predicted that the radiotelephone facilities in many sections of the nation would be tested to their capacity when the election campaigns were reached next fall.

"The development of the radiotelephone has reached a point where addresses not only can be delivered to crowds in a great auditorium, but to hundreds of homes in almost every Congressional district of the country where receiving sets have been installed during the last six months. In some districts the sets in homes are numbered by the thousands.

"The possibilities of such a development from the political viewpoint are not going to be overlooked, prominent political leaders here said to-night. It would not be surprizing if applications soon were made to several commercial sending stations to get 'dates' for speeches in the future in various districts.

"Local receiving stations reported tonight that they had picked up Senator New's speech without trouble and that every word could be heard. Similar reports came from radio users more than 800 miles away. There wasn't a shred of doubt in the minds of radio enthusiasts that plans for radio campaigning were practicable and that they would be distinctly the vogue before many weeks had gone by."

When this estimate was written, the official action that put a curb upon the broadcasting of political speeches had not been taken. Whether this taboo will be lifted before the time for active campaigning remains to be seen.

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THE DAY OF THE RADIOTELEPHONE

ABOUT A YEAR AGO Mr. H. Gernsback, the editor of *Radio News* (New York), took his readers to task in a signed leader for having neglected the radiotelephone. He declared that all the principles of radiotelephony were well understood by every one interested; but that never the less amateurs still looked upon a radiophone set with awe. Seldom indeed, he said, could they be induced to work up sufficient courage to put together a set, notwithstanding the fact that most of the amateurs have in their possession ready-made equipment that would permit them to construct a set themselves. He elaborated this point, and presented a novel argument for the telephone:

"Now of course there is nothing that is unknown or really very difficult to-day about a radiophone transmitter, and any amateur who has in his possession two or three good vacuum tubes can do a little sending. To be sure, with such an equipment he can not expect to transmit over considerable distance, but for work about town, sending out phonograph concerts and the like, such a set is really ideal. On the other hand nearly every amateur worth while has in his possession right now the equipment necessary to receive radiotelephone messages, so there is no difficulty at all here. The difficulty, if any, lies chiefly in the transmitter, and the disinclination of many amateurs to a little work, a little hard thinking and to have enough patience to put a set in operation.

"It is really amazing and well-nigh astounding that most amateurs still persist in pounding the key and sending out dots and dashes. This not alone takes considerable time, because such transmission is slow, but the physical work is considerable. The average amateur can not transmit more than about 20 words a minute, and he seems to think this good work. During the same time you can speak 200 words into a radiophone and besides you get the human element into your message as well.

"Have you ever stopt to think how clear the nightly ether would be if all amateurs were using radiophone equipment instead of radiotelegraphy? If it takes one minute to send twenty words in code and one minute to transmit 200 words over the radiophone, it becomes apparent that there would be very little jamming, because every one concerned would get there so much quicker; for this reason it would not be necessary for each individual to 'hog the ether' for hours at a time as is the case now."

Probably these words stimulated many amateurs to turn their attention to the radiophone; but they can hardly have been responsible for the veritable tidal wave of interest in the subject that has swept across the country in the intervening months. The semi-official announcement made by Secretary Hoover the other day that the number of amateur users of wireless telephones had jumped within a year from about 50,000 to at least 600,000, reveals a condition of things that no one could have predicted. It is no longer necessary to urge the amateur to take up the wireless telephone. It is necessary only to consider the regulation of his activities. The individual who begins as a receiver of messages may presently wish to become a sender; and with that the air would soon become so "jammed" that confusion worse than babel would result.

DON'T LOITER
DON'T YOU DARE TO GO SWIMMING
HURRY HOME NOW
YOU MUST GO TO THE STORE BEFORE SUPPER
AW SHUCKS!
KEEP OUTA TH' MUD
HURRY
I WANT YOU TO CLEAN UP THE YARD
DON'T TAKE OFF YOUR SHOES AND STOCKINGS
DON'T FORGET THIS IS BATH NIGHT
GEE WHIZ - YOU CAN'T TELL WHAT THIS RADIO THING MIGHT GROW INTO - GEE WHIZ!

MERRILL SHUDDERS EVERY TIME HE THINKS OF IT.

—Smith in the Jersy City *Journal*.

THE PRANKS OF THE "STATIC" PEST

A GOOD MANY AMATEURS who made first acquaintance with radio last winter probably have no clear conception of the tricks that the receiving phones may play on them when summer comes. The winter atmosphere is relatively free from the charges of electricity that set up electromagnetic waves that compete with those of the transmitting radio stations, and constitute what an article in *The New York Evening Mail's Radio Review* aptly characterizes as "the static pest." The writer is Mr. Arthur E. Lynch, and what he has to say about the subject deserves the attention of every amateur novice.

"The static charges of electricity that wander about in the atmosphere are obsessed with a desire to reach the earth. Under ordinary conditions the weaker charges can not do this, since there is no conducting medium between them and the earth.

"They suddenly spy some poor fellow's aerial and rush madly toward it. This aerial is like an open door to them, offering as it does a grand chance to get to the earth.

"Static becomes so bad at certain periods during the summer that the operation of a radio receiving set is practically impossible. In the tropics, static prevails nearly the year round and operation at night is very much more difficult than it is by day. Tropical radio stations which would have an effective range of several hundred miles sometimes find it extremely difficult to carry on communication over more than 75 or 100 miles.

"One of the reasons for the existence of static in an amateur receiving set is the fact that many aerials are made too long. During the summer an effort should be made to reduce the size of the antenna, unless this reduction greatly impairs the intensity of signals from a broadcasting station. It is generally better practise to have weak signals with very little static than comparatively stronger signals accompanied by a preponderance of static.

"The former condition is generally found where a small antenna is used and the latter where a larger antenna is used. Radio receiving stations located within comparatively short distances of broadcasting stations may find it advisable during the summer to use indoor aerials.

"A most suitable form of static eliminator for general amateur use is found in the loop aerial. A suitable loop for broadcasting reception may be made by amateurs by securing a frame six inches wide and three feet square, upon which five or six turns of lamp cord is wound, the turns being spaced one-half to three-quarter inches apart. Each turn should have the insulation scraped off at a point near the base of the loop, permitting a clip to be used for altering the number of active turns in the loop. A variable condenser of .0006 mfd. (microfared) capacity should be shunted across the active turns of the loop to provide suitable tuning. By 'active turns' is meant that portion of the loop between one extremity and the point to which the clip is connected.

"It may be well to state that satisfactory loop reception is only possible within very short distances from a broadcasting station where a crystal receiving set is used. Where the distance from a broadcasting station exceeds thirty or forty miles it is necessary to employ radio-frequency amplification if a loop aerial is employed. Loop reception by amateurs may only be carried on satisfactorily by employing vacuum tubes and the necessary amplifying units which go with them for this form of reception."

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BRITISH AND AMERICAN RAILWAY ARCHITECTURE

ENGLISH TRAVELERS like our railway stations; at least they go away imprest. Perhaps they think we are over-gorgeous in the matter of the Pennsylvania Terminal and the Grand Central in New York, and murmur about the means exceeding the purpose. At home they show that the spirit of John Ruskin still stalks among them, making their newly reconstructed Waterloo Station a thing to ponder over. History had inbred the English architectural mind with such propositions as these: "The design of a railway station is 'first a traffic proposition, secondly an engineering proposition, and thirdly an architectural proposition.'" But with the new Waterloo in mind the *Architects' Journal* (London) observes that "there is really no reason why architecture should have been made to come in a bad third, except that the gentleman who arranged this order of precedence to his own satisfaction was, of course, a railway man, who has evidently swallowed the whole ignorant fallacy that architecture is a luxury and an afterthought." Tho regarding the fallacy as "egregious," the *Architect's Journal* observes that "John Ruskin seems to have entertained it," and the power of that name is obviously stronger in England still than with us, for we read:

Photograph from Wide World Photos.

A WAR MEMORIAL OVER A STATION ENTRANCE.

The newly reconstructed Waterloo station in London, with its entrance utilized as a memorial to the railway employees killed in the war. Views of Euston and Pennsylvania stations as British and American types will be found on pages 28 and 29.

"Of the railway traveler he said: 'Carry him safely, dismiss him soon; he will thank you for nothing else. All attempts to please him in any other way are mere mockery, and insults to the things by which you endeavor to do so. There never was more flagrant or impertinent folly than the smallest portion of ornament in anything concerned with railroads or near them.' What false doctrine to come from an esthetic philosopher! It is to be feared that this pernicious doctrine has influenced the design of too many railway stations.

"But the Americans have broken away from this implicit sanctum of uglification, and have rebounded to the opposite extreme. What Ruskin would have said to the American idea of devising and adorning an ultra-modern railway station in the similitude of the Baths of Caracalla defies conjecture. His most magnificent power of invective would hardly have survived the sight of a string of Pullman carriages coming through a tunnel whose mouth was modeled on the Arch of Titus.

"Yet he would have agreed with the modern view that railways are better buried out of sight; that, at all events, in the interests of cleanliness they should all be electrified, and should approach all great cities through tunnels and tubes—a consummation toward which a rapid approach is being made in our own country and in some others.

"As to the style in which a railway station is designed, architects, having shaken off the glamor of American essays in gorgeousness, now incline to the doctrine that the structure should be essentially business-like without ugliness; that it should be neither dowdy nor sumptuous, neither obtrusively Greek nor Gothic, neither Roman nor Renaissance, but as sturdily and strongly British as the genius that invented the railway."

The editors of this architectural magazine are more or less satisfied with the other London terminals besides the new Waterloo, and over that they are eminently satisfied, saying:

"As the latest built of the great London termini, the new Waterloo Station might, in ordinary circumstances, have been reasonably expected to surpass in most respects its earlier compeers. Most of the London termini, designed as they were in the early infancy of railways, were largely tentative and experimental in planning and design. Experience and precedent were then lacking, but are now superabundant at home and abroad, and are doubtless reflected or embodied in the new Waterloo."

Tho caviling at an entrance modeled after the Arch of Titus, no objection is raised to an entrance which also serves the purpose of a memorial to the war-dead. We read:

"Architecturally the most imposing feature of the station is the 'Victory Arch,' which was formally opened by Her Majesty the Queen. It makes an undeniably impressive entrance to the station, and great care has obviously been given to the proportions of the arch and to the decorative treatment.

"The frontage is slightly set back from the general line, and

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the arch, which is of Portland stone with a span of 28 feet, is approached by a flight of stone steps. The sculptural decorations are three groups, two of which are semicircular in composition, placed on the pylons either side of the arch. The one on the left, representing War, 1914, has a central figure of Bellona, Goddess of War. The other, on the right, representing Peace, 1919, has for its central motive a figure of Peace. The panel around the arch is decorated with war trophies, and disks giving the names of diffetent centers of war, the whole surmounted and completed by a central group dominated by Britannia. Under the arch, on either side, on bronze tablets, the names of the 585 L. & S. W. R. fallen are inscribed."

London, it seems, went through much the same processes of inconvenient travel during the reconstruction of Waterloo as New York suffered with the Grand Central, and she recalls it with pride:

"Parliamentary powers were obtained in 1899 for the acquisition of the additional land required for a complete reconstruction. The work of reconstruction was carried out both under and over the railway traffic; for instance, to form the entrance from Westminster Bridge Road two spans of the brick arches with the intermediate pier were removed and steelwork substituted, and this under a busy section where the trains entered and left the station. New roofing was constructed over the old, and heavy girders were put together while traffic continued beneath; and it is a source of satisfaction to those responsible for the work that no passenger has been injured nor a train held up during the whole course of reconstruction.

"The practical arrangements of the terminus are extremely efficient, as they should be, for they are based upon the best modern practise, representatives of the company having carefully investigated the methods employed on the Continent and in the United States before setting to work upon the design of the new Waterloo."

THE WASHINGTONS IN THE MOVIES—Perhaps in a spirit of compensation for the loss of Shakespeare to the Germans the British have taken Washington from us. They have made a place of pilgrimage of the early family seat of the Washingtons and lately have "filmed" the place. As the account in the London *Times* reveals, a new use for the movie industry is here shown in the "screen visualizations of the picturesque and historic Northamptonshire homes and surroundings of the English ancestors of George Washington and Benjamin Franklin." We read:

"The film gives a series of views of Northamptonshire and scenes representing both the present and the past of the rural life of the county. It has been produced by Mr. Arthur Branscombe, and the greater part of any profit that may be obtained when it is exhibited to the public, both here and in the United States, will be handed over to the Sulgrave Institution.

"The preparation of this film has roused great interest in America, and the producer recently received a letter from the President of the United States in which the following passages occur: 'You know how great has been the revival of American interest in the British ancestry of so many of the founders of our country, and I want to express my appreciation of your own contribution to its satisfaction. I hope that the effort you are making for a cinema presentation of the themes, both in this country and in Great Britain, may have the effect of strengthening further those ties which have always been so strong, and have done so much for the advancement of the truest interest of both countries.'

"We have received the following letter with regard to this film from Mr. H. S. Perris, director and secretary of the British branch of the Sulgrave Institution:

"'May I plead with the heads of the British cinema industry to give a larger share of their attention to the problem of a constructive film-treatment of some of the by-ways of history, where plenty of color, action, and romance is to be found by the imaginative and scholarly producer? What I have in mind is not so much the well-known historic themes, but those links of place, custom, family record, and incident which, when joined together make up a chain of friendship, kinship, and association between great peoples. Such a subject is dealt with in the new British film, *The Cradle of the Washingtons.*'"

INFERIOR RACES IN AMERICAN FICTION

A NEW AND VITAL THEORY of the whole Main Street and flapper school of fiction, now demanding so much of our attention, would be a boon to writers as well as readers. Fiction is so much a matter of concern that the *New Republic* gives up near thirty pages to a discussion of its prospects. Nearly all the younger practitioners are called in to appraise themselves. But *The Bookman* (New York) has recently put forth a theory by one of wider experience that our youth might do well to note. If writers of fiction to-day would give more of their attention to anthropology and less to psychoanalysis they would "make valuable contribution to sociology." Incidentally they might improve as novelists. So argues one of the most distinguished of the band, Mrs. Gertrude Atherton. "The reason that so many novelists, brilliant in style, profound and searching in analysis, and sufficiently diverting in action, leave the intelligent reader unsatisfied," she declares, "is because the writer has trusted to his intuition and observation and is wholly ignorant of the science that would have steered him with fewer stumbles through that maze we call human nature." In her effort to sustain the thesis that "human nature is largely a matter of the cephalic index," Mrs. Atherton, in *The Bookman* (New York) gives a little course in anthropology as a preliminary to her arraignment of our newest school of fiction writers. Compprest to its simplest statement, it deals first with the "Nordics," who originated in the grasslands of Russia, emigrated to the North and formed the races peopling Norway, Sweden, Denmark, North Ireland, Scotland and England. They were of "great stature and vigor (all weaklings bred out by climatic rigors), with fair hair, blue or gray eyes, white skin, and the greatest genius for government and for war the world has ever known." They were "long-headed," with fine aquiline or straight noses, and the only ones of European origin, and "to them we owe the synthetic Aryan speech." Then there were the "Alpines," who came from Asia and, like the Mongols, were "round-heads." "They were dark, stocky, and powerful, normally peaceful and plebeian." The "Mediterraneans" went to the north of Africa and do not enter the present problem. Of the present status of those "Nordics" and "Alpines," Mrs. Atherton writes:

"Numerically the Nordics are declining, owing not only to their inability to survive in Southern climes if forced to do manual labor in the sun, but to their bravery and initiative in war. Modern France is only one-fifth Nordic. The race exists in its greatest purity to-day in the states or regions on the southern and eastern coasts of the Baltic, in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, North Ireland, Scotland, and England; altho the flower of the latter has been sacrificed in so many wars that the long submerged Mediterranean race is forcing its way to the top. The Alpines now occupy the great bulk of France, Germany, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Austria, Hungary, the Balkans, Jugo-Slovakia, Finland and Russia. They and the degenerated Mediterraneans breed more rapidly than the Nordics, particularly when, owing to diminished stature and other physical defects, they are unfit for military service. So far we are too unenlightened to sterilize such groups and exterminate them.

"It may have been inferred by this time that the great mass of immigrants we have taken to our bosom, with the exception of the Irish, are Alpines and degenerated Mediterraneans. Our best material, if we knew how to treat it, is the Nordic from Scandinavia.

"This country was originally settled by Nordics: British, Hollanders and Huguenots. But after the Civil War—with its terrible sacrifice of Nordics—there was a tremendous industrial impetus. The Alpine round-heads and the scum of Mediterranea were imported in vast numbers, joyfully exported by their governments who even emptied the jails; and native American workingmen, declining to sink to the debased living standards that naturally ensued, ceased to produce large families. The consequence is that the old Nordic-American stock is being rapidly bred out by the refuse of Europe."

Now, as to fiction. The early literature of this country was written by Nordics and was, in Mrs. Atherton's phrase, "aristo-

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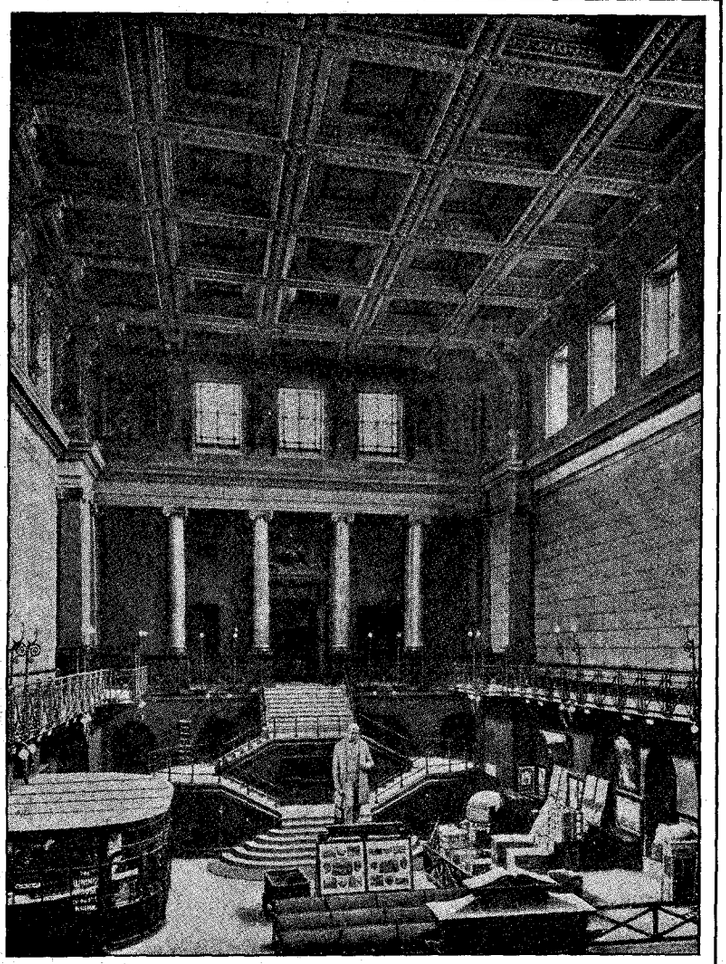
cratic." "The great bulk of American fiction to-day is essentially plebeian. . . . With the enormous influx of European plebeians the poison of democracy began its deadly work." It began, it seems, in this way:

"It was the pecuniary and political success of these immigrants and their intermarriage with Americans that not only bred the spirit of democracy among themselves but made it the fashion. The tone of the small towns (and this includes the small towns in great cities) steadily declined. The original American in mass may have been uncouth and unlettered, but he was not common. To-day the great mass of the 'American people' who have prospered in a small way—to say nothing of those that have risen higher still—are commoner than anything the world has ever known. They are smug and dull and vulgar, their standard of manners must make a well-trained English servant feel himself a superior being. What they call idealism is cheap sentimentalism; reticence is unknown, or resented; those that fain would practise the pride they have read of and servilely admire, merely succeed in being 'stuck up' and correspondingly ridiculous. If they encounter natural pride they experience an acute pain in their itching ego. Nor is this the worst. The tone of these groups, infinite in number, is forcing its way upward and altering the tone of society in every stratum it permeates. It threatens to become a sort of social flu which attacks high and low alike. This is the secret of the lowered tone of what was formerly called the best society, unjustly laid to the war. Society like literature is suffering from the democratic flu. In losing its class pride, its aristocratic standard, it has lost its self-respect.

"Of course it was inevitable that these conditions should be reflected in fiction; not only because writers inclined to naturalism and deficient in imagination depict the obvious, but because the majority of our present writers were born and bred in small towns. Some, no doubt, are of the old American stock, with the features and coloring, to say nothing of the head measurements, that denote their inheritance from the greatest of the three races. But they are the victims of the lowered standards of their environment. They scoff at the aristocratic standards of their ancestors, they are rampantly democratic because it is the fashion; not realizing that they are slavishly imitating the new democracy of a race that would have been totally incapable of founding the Republic whose inestimable benefits its multiplying numbers enjoy and abuse."



COPIED FROM THE MASSIMI PALACE.

The Euston Station waiting-room in London was designed from Peruzzi's chamber, and "as a piece of abstract design," is declared by its English possessors to be "greatly superior" to the classical structure shown opposite.

The plebeian, that is to say, "Alpine influence in American letters," continues this practised novelist, "has never been so signally demonstrated as in the large and increasing number of Mid-Western novels that have achieved so remarkable a notoriety during the last year and a half." If the writers themselves be not Alpines, "their Nordic mental inheritance, if not their physical attribute, has been 'bred out.'" Specifying such works as Norris's "Brass," Aikman's "Zell," Lewis's "Main Street," as specimens of a large class, Mrs. Atherton writes:

"Convinced they were writing real American fiction for the first time, they have succeeded in giving us an assortment of creatures derived from inferior Asia. The Nordic is creative. He has immense initiative. Not a character in this entire group of novels has a semblance of the creative spark, an ounce of initiative. One and all are the feeble puppets of circumstance, dull, atrophied, futile in their poor aspirations, miserable victims. Their resemblance to the fatalistic Slav is significant. They would be effective as foils. There is no class so contemptible that it should be ignored by the biographical novelist. But it is too much like a portent of dissolution that worthy and conscientious authors should be afflicted with an intellectual myopia that permits them to be fascinated by the mean and spurious alone, and that the public should welcome their deductions as gospel truth. . . . The more pessimistic the author the more careful he should be to recognize the Nordic element in his scene, however his perturbed spirit may crowd it with Alpines. Then, whatever his pessimism, inevitably the Nordics would force his hand; even if he revenged himself by making villains of them. To raise round-heads—forever doomed by nature to inferiority—to the dignity of predominance, shows not only a total lack of values and a blindness of one eye, but some weakness in the author's own Americanism."

Referring to Madison Grant's study of the Nordics in his "The Passing of the Great Race," Mrs. Atherton writes in conclusion:

"Mr. Grant, in his book, predicted the defeat of Germany upon the entrance of the United States into the war, owing to the fact that it could not stand up against another Nordic army. Altho it is safe to say that only Nordics enlisted, the draft caught all eligibles of the other races and, worse luck, many of them were made officers. The generals, however, and the West Point officers were Nordics. Otherwise we should have lost the war, for Nordics have inherited throughout thousands of years not only the warrior genius but the necessary sense of discipline. The best of the rank and file were Nordics, whose American keen sense of personal liberty may have chafed at so much sudden discipline, but who submitted to it with the minimum of grumbling and with that thoroughbred inherited military instinct that precluded any fundamental resentment. And yet Mr. Dos Passos in his story 'Three Soldiers' ignores this predominant class as completely as if it had died of flu on the way over. His three characters were plain American scum. Their ignorance was abysmal. They had inherited nothing from the past but a determination to survive with the least possible effort and risk, and were as little capable of enduring discipline as of administering it. There was not a ray of intelligence nor an ideal

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among them. It does not seem to have occurred to Mr. Dos Passos nor to his admirers that if his book had been a truthful picture of our Army we should be German subjects to-day. However, judging from his name, it is possible that his bias is a matter of complexion, and that if he ever heard of the Nordic race he honors it with a resentful hatred. At all events we have the antidote in 'The Wasted Generation.'

"Will not our 'younger school,' having worked off the bitterness of their reactions to sentimental and optimistic fiction and to the war, give the Nordics a chance? They have only to devote a reasonable amount of time to causes instead of dealing exclusively with effects. Let them realize before they begin to write to what *race* their characters belong. *Class* is of vastly less importance."

THE SORROWS OF OUR PLAYS

ONE MAY GO to the theater expecting something like joy, but the common fare apparently, is one of sorrow. Why we should choose to feed only on bitter herbs is a problem that seems to need solution. If the anthropological theory be applied to the plays of the season, would we derive the same conclusions that Mrs. Atherton in the above article gets from fiction? Some confirmation seems to be offered by Mr. Percy Hammond in the New York *Tribune*, who runs over a list of this year's plays, tho he employs a simpler touchstone. The reader may judge for himself. "There is scarcely a play in town," he says, "in which the contents of distress and happiness are not in the inordinate ratio of 'sack to bread' in *Falstaff*'s Tavern bill"—Mr. Hammond does not inquire why the people of these plays suffer; their authors will believe them the victims of Fate. Nevertheless—

"The heart of Romance when upon the stage is too bituminous to be the habitat of many golden dreams. Even in such sun fables as 'Thank-U' and 'The First Year' the woes are major, the felicities minor.

"Ernest Truex pays and pays for his happy ending in 'Six Cylinder Love,' and Sidney Blackmer has much, too much, to bear as 'The Mountain Man.' Miss Clare Eames and Tom Powers in 'The First Fifty Years' find life to be a sinister sneer, through no fault of their own. Who is contented in 'The Demi Virgin' except, perhaps, the bosomic and leggy soubrettes as they engage in the moron pastime of 'strip poker'? Miss Laurette Taylor has a surplus of miseries in 'The National Anthem,' including unlimited liquor, cabarets, an over-dosage and widowhood. Mr. Walheim's experience as 'The Hairy Ape' evokes no envious emotions; he is ecstatic while shoveling coal into the furnaces of a steamship.

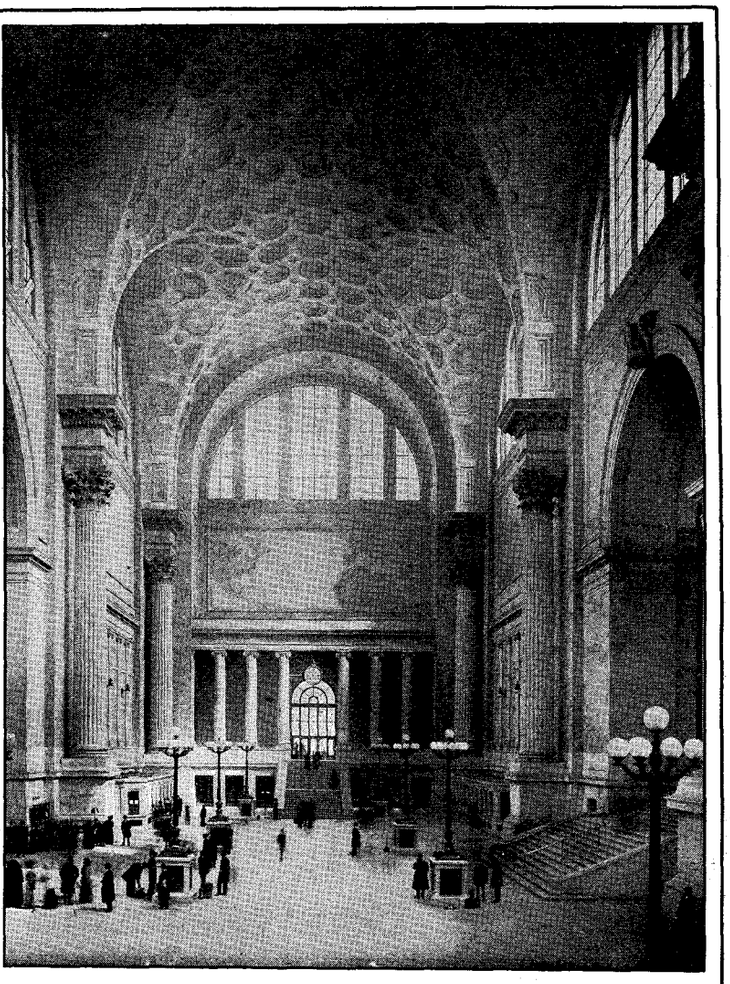
"No one in 'The Nest' is really happy, the wistful, neglected mother, or her cold and thoughtless offspring, or her lady friend, the paramour of her son. 'He Who Gets Slapped' is a colorful assemblage of dejection, suicides, assassinations, disillusionments and disappointments, as symbolized wholesomely in the unrequited love of a lion-tamer for her largest lion.

"An ancient minstrel of a generation ago used to sing,

> Life is ever so pleasant
> Upon the stage,
> Be you prince or peasant
> Upon the stage.

"But that condition now, as then, is almost obsolete. Life in the theater is earnest, if not real, and the dubious goals of its last acts do not as a rule make up for the preliminary pangs, trials, adversities, and cross-bearings. Think of what William Courtenay goes through in 'The Law-Breaker' to attain a bliss invisible. And Miss Margaret Lawrence, who, in 'Lawful Larceny,' bends before her cheap unfaithful husband, a knee so sycophantic as to incarnadine the cheek of any proud feminist.

"Where, then, are the plays which empurple with the drama's happy rouges the pallors of our existence? It is said that the theater is over-given to sunshine, depicting life as an engaging little puzzle, the merry solution of which is matrimony. But among the scores of entertainments holding forth in New York I recall but three which prove that life is really worth the living. Mr. Cherry in 'The Dover Road' has such a good time intercepting elopers that you feel you would like to be in his place; rich, good looking, humorous and eleemosynary. In 'The Truth About Blayds' we are comforted by the prosperity which is harvested from a fertile lie. . . . 'Kiki' is merely kittenish and therefore not to be considered. But the most successful of the significant rôles is that of *Great Catherine*, as Miss Doris Keane plays her in 'The Czarina.' Rich, handsome, imperial, only forty-eight and amorous, she signs treaties with one hand and makes love with the other. While extending boundaries, she offers her scarlet lips to such Cossacks as may be available, and when weary of them she turns, without penalty, to foreign diplomats and elsewhere. The wickedest of the women in the Broadway theater, she is the least unhappy. 'If drama is life,' says "Old Timer," 'I select that of the Czarina as my idea of a good time.'"



BATHS OF CARACALLA IN NEW YORK.

The main hall in the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, which suffers in the opinion of the London *Architects Journal*, tho Americans may not concur.

The "Old Timer," here referred to is a correspondent who wrote in that he had endeavored to find a new "channel of diversion in the theater," and was thereby brought up in a certain dismay:

"Ennuied by long experience as an eavesdropper at the plays, he decides to change his attitude of an outsider and to put himself in the place of his favorite characters. Instead of listening to the secrets of others and observing, tho hidden, the most private of their misconducts, he now projects himself upon the stage and lives, as best he can, the lives of those he finds least troubled and most interesting. He is having a hard time.

"A difficulty exists, he admits, in that sorrows in the drama are so irrevocably interwoven with its delights."

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

CURING THE VETERANS' VOCATIONAL MUDDLE

GRUMBLES LIKE ECHOES from the Front Line when the supply wagons failed to come up have resounded from many of the vocational schools established for disabled war veterans, and as a result the Government recently established an experimental school in Chillicothe, Ohio, whence more satisfactory responses are being heard. An investigator who touches the sore spot in the old situation finds many mushroom schools where system and supervision are lacking, with ineffectual jobs and even "goldbricks" among the student veterans themselves. A "goldbrick" veteran is described in the New York *Times* by Rose C. Feld, who has made some study of the situation, as one to whom "nothing is as distasteful as the thought of rehabilitation and discharge." Some of the vocational schools, finds this writer, offered opportunities for profiteering on the part of the management without corresponding profit to the veteran. Hank Smith, disabled soldier, drew his $100 every month; the school got its tuition and supply check from the Government, and "the longer the training lasted, the more satisfactory to both parties of the agreement." Training in factories was found in many instances to be similarly ineffective. "Men extended their period of training by changing from vocation to vocation." And "the fact remains that of the 100,000 and more men who have been getting vocational training, it is asserted that only about 5,000 have up to the present been discharged as rehabilitated." Only the colleges, where there was neither malingering on the part of the student veterans nor profiteering on the part of the authorities, seem to be immune from complaint.

Illustrations by courtesy of J. M. Pritchard.

HELPING BATTLE-BROKEN SOLDIERS TO HELP THEMSELVES.

No "goldbricks" are among these disabled veterans, all of whom seem willing to learn a new means of earning their livelihood under wise and sympathetic supervision.

In the midst of this muddle Colonel Charles R. Forbes was appointed Director of the War Risk Bureau, and in August of last year the War Risk Bureau, the Public Health Bureau, and the Federal Rehabilitation Board were all unified as the United States Veterans' Bureau, with Colonel Forbes at the head. Colonel Forbes, says the writer, discovered that "there was much good work going on in vocational schools and placement training, but that the number taken care of by mushroom schools and ineffectual jobs was vastly greater than the numbers taken care of by the better type of schools and firms." The thing to do, Colonel Forbes found, was to get the man, the training-school and the hospital together, and to tighten up discipline all around. The vocational school at Chillicothe was started as an experiment, and an Army officer installed as its head. But the men had had enough of Army discipline; they objected to constant saluting and standing at attention, and, to correct an admitted mistake, J. Milton Pritchard, of Seattle, Washington, was appointed in the Army officer's place. Mr. Pritchard had never saluted or been saluted, for the very good reason that he had lost his right hand in an accident in early life, and was soon found to be "the right man for the job, and not the least so by dint of his own disability." He ran the bootleggers out of camp, got rid of the rebellious element, and eliminated all aspects of military discipline. All the work in the camp has been made practical, as for instance, says the writer:

"When the tailor shop needs a table the men in the carpentry shop make it. When the office typewriters need repairs they are sent to the men in the typewriting schools. The auto mechanics department takes care of the trucks and automobiles at the school; the upholstering department makes the chairs for the quarters of the personnel. For a time the shoe-repairing school took care of the men's shoes, but both the instructor and the men felt that training was lacking in women's and children's shoes. To-day this lack is made up by large shipments of old shoes sent by Salvation Army Headquarters for repair. Wherever possible an effort is made to give the man the training that will enable him to open a shop for himself. Production, *per se*, is not the factor taken into consideration, and is used only as a means to an end. What matters most to the instructors as well as the men is the giving and the gaining of intensive training in the trade chosen.

"An important feature of the school is the agricultural work now being undertaken. That has been placed under the supervision of a college-bred man who has for the last fourteen years been a practical farmer. Courses have been planned in agronomy, animals husbandry, horticulture, poultry, bees and farm mechanics. There are over 5,000 acres of fertile land within the environs of the camp. It is the plan of the head of this division to give the 500 agricultural students expected practical training in using it to the best advantage. Already a small number are engaged in poultry and hog-raising work. Several of these are men who have been gassed and who need training in work that will keep them out in the open."

In all the work undertaken the student gets part-time work in related education. For instance, the auto mechanic goes to school for arithmetic, the sign painter for spelling. There is no malingering, and "what's more, there is little inclination for it." As to the time taken up in study:

"The hours at the schools are from 8 to 11:30 and 1 to 4:30. After that the time is the students' own. They are free to go to the town proper. Most of them, however, choose to remain at

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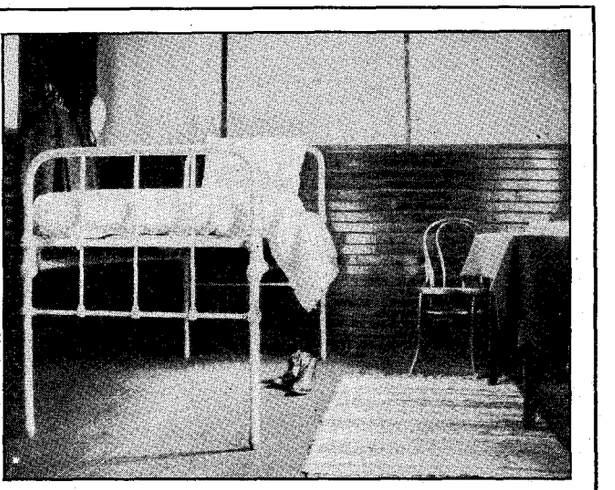
the camp. Bowling alleys, a motion-picture theater, a dance-hall, a rifle range, a gymnasium, a recreation hall, are the opportunities offered for amusement. A small admission fee is charged, enough to make the activities self-supporting. It is not out of proportion with the allowance given the men. . . .

"The vast majority of men are satisfied and happy. A small number, however, are not. Not a few of these resent the fact that the training here has a definite objective—speedy and successful rehabilitation. Owing to the weakness of past administration they have been hospitalized and made fearful. They take up a tailoring course, stay at it for a couple of months, then want to change. If the change is denied them, they want to leave. Or, if they are nervously weak, they weep. . . .

"The school is dealing with men who are neither students nor artizans, and disabled in the bargain. To create a working body with a school spirit out of this material is no easy matter. Adverse criticism, undoubtedly deserved on the face of matters, but not understood from more than superficial survey, has not helped the situation. The writer mingled with the men in the shops, in the recreation halls, in the mess and in the streets for almost a week. Some may be lonely, some may miss the gay life of New York, some may resent not being able to take a day off without getting a leave from the doctor, but, without exception almost, they agree that the school is giving them what they lacked before, training and medical attention, under the supervision of a man who can understand them and work with them."

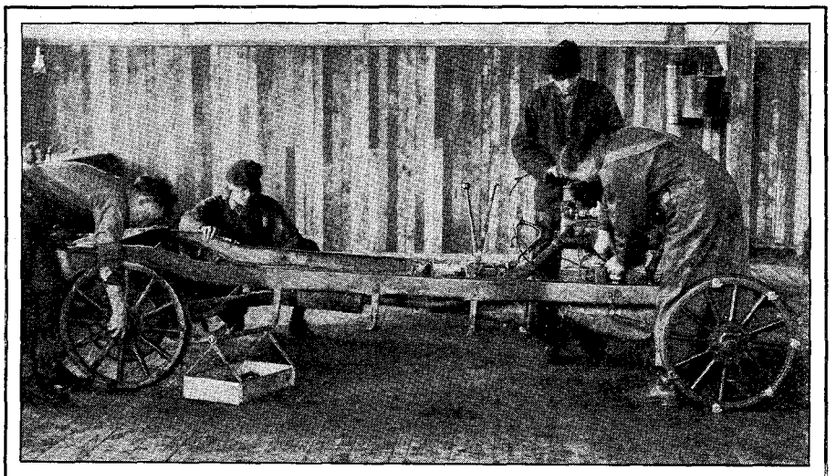


BETTER THAN THE ONCE FAMILIAR DUGOUT

A comfortably arranged student's bedroom, where the ex-soldier can sleep without fear of being bombed.

SERMONS IN SLOGANS

USING AN ADVERTISING SLOGAN as the text for a sermon might seem at first sight to be rather far-fetched, but, remembering that there are "sermons in stones; books in the running brooks; and good in everything," a Massachusetts minister turned successfully to advertising pages and highway billboards to find inspiring truths. "Ask Dad, He Knows," for instance, makes us think of the matter of a father's example, says the Rev. Harold Sugden Metcalfe, a Methodist minister of North Adams, Mass., in one of four sermons based on advertising slogans. "Dad knows a lot by experience; much of it bitter; some of it sweet. Too often sonny finds out what he wants to know in the wrong way. Dad knows; why not ask him? Ask Dad about the social problems, the political problems—yes, and the spiritual problems of life. He knows. So in a very reverent way we can spiritualize this common advertising phrase and we can ask the great Dad, our Father, any question that comes to us. He knows."



A PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION OF LEARNING BY DOING.

Disabled veterans, who really want to be rehabilitated, are finding an opportunity at the experimental school established by the Government at Chillicothe.

The idea of turning business advertisements to spiritual account came to Mr. Metcalfe while he was looking at a copy of one of the national weeklies, writes Victor A. Allen in *Forbes Magazine* (New York). The phrase, "Eventually, Why Not Now?" caught the minister's eye, and, after looking afield for parallel phrases, he decided on the well-known slogans, "His Master's Voice," "Ask Dad, He Knows," "Eventually, Why Not Now?" and "The Flavor Lasts" as the four texts for a series of sermons labeled "Spiritual Truths in Popular Advertising Phrases." Excerpts from the sermons show how the minister realized the possibilities of each, writes Mr. Allen, who furnishes us extracts also from the other three homilies:

"'His Master's Voice': The Victor dog recognizes the familiar voice of his master. He is all attention. Why? The voice is familiar; it is a trustworthy voice; it represents to that dog the highest value the world holds in human terms. The world of this day is full of voices—some strident; some warlike; some harsh with criticism; some selfish; some challenging; some divine. Which voice is our Master's? How can we know it? How did the dog know? By absolute familiarity with his master. So may we understand which of the voices is the Divine."

"'The Flavor Lasts': There is a bitter taste in the world's mouth. What can take it out? Let us analyze the cause of the world's indigestion. It has been overfed on war; on ease; on materialism. The world's tongue is coated. Its stomach is all wrong. Its heart is a-quiver and its arteries are hardening. Wrigley has made a fortune out of Spearmint. And no small part of this fortune is due to a splendid product, well advertised. In the advertising this phrase sticks out like a burr—'The Flavor Lasts.' Isn't that just what this old world needs? Some remedy, some agency that can take the bitter taste away, regulate again the vitals of the world's life and leave an everlasting sweetness in the world's heart."

"'Eventually, Why Not Now?' Washburn-Crosby are builders for the future. Every advertisement they run is a brick in a future building of prosperity. They are teaching a nation to use their product. You'll come to it! Why not do it at once? It's a great plea. They have hopes. We all have hopes. Some of us hope to be rich; others hope to be powerful; others wish only to be useful. Wealth does not consist merely in the possession of the coin of the realm. One can be rich in the truest sense. Power does not mean necessarily what the world connotes by power. We can all be powerful in the finest way. Our job is to transform this world; this age; this place in which we live by the power that is given us. By the might of a strong body; by the keenness of

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a developed intelligence; by the sensitive power of the real heart, we are to make the 'eventually' come true in the present generation. 'Why not now?' is a mighty good slogan for any man who dreams dreams and sees visions."

Dr. Metcalfe has had some experience in publicity, says the writer, and he uses "short, punchy copy of a human-interest type on his church bulletin board." Many a copy man, we are told further, could take an object lesson from the texts on the board of this Massachusetts minister.

THE SPIRITUAL PARALYSIS IN ENGLAND

CHRIST OR PLATO, a philosophic code of morals or Christianity—which is it to be in England? where, as a "Gentleman with a Duster" believes, the Church has lost its moral leadership, largely through the intellectual decadence of the shepherds of the flock. If, he argues, the Church will not teach the world, modern science will inspire philosophy to take up anew the teachings of Plato, "and the world will go forward into the light, but with no creative love in its soul to save it from itself." Persuaded of this alternative, the author of "The Mirrors of Downing Street" sets himself in "Painted Windows" (G. P. Putnam's Sons)—a study in religious personalities—the task of examining the mind of modern Christianity, "the only religion of the world with which the world can never be done, because it has the lasting quality of growth, and to see whether in the condition of that mind one can not light upon a cause for the confessed failure of the Church to impress humanity with what its documents call the Will of God—a failure the more perplexing because of the wonderful devotion, sincerity, and almost boundless activity of the modern Church."

The wielder of the duster believes that the disordered state of the world is by no means a consequence of war; rather, he holds, its confusion is "immemorial." In seeking the causes of the moral chaos he finds so prevalent in England he looks, not among the people, but at the Church itself, at the religious leaders, to whom "the hungry sheep look up and are not fed." Twelve religious personages of rank are arbitrarily selected for a study to prove his point, perhaps because he believes them to be representative of the whole army of clergy, tho he leaves out some important and interesting figures. To all he accords a measure of tribute. They are earnest, sincere and pious. But he holds that they lack the quality of leadership, and not infrequently absent are the chief ingredients of Christianity—its humanity and its sympathy. At present he beholds in the Church a war of words, a struggle between conflicting creeds, whereas "Christ should be sought in the living world and not in the documents of antiquity." Theological controversy holds sway too often where the teaching of Christ is the need. Formalists argue from the cloister instead of heeding the command of Jesus: "Feed my lambs." So, in the combat of creeds, in the struggle between Traditionalism and Modernism, men forget the Founder of the Faith and neglect his teaching.

The author begins his dusting with the Bishop of Oxford, the Rt. Rev. Charles Gore, who made the fatal mistake of descending into the "dust of controversy," but who, nevertheless, "remains the greatest spiritual force among the Churches of England," and ends with Archbishop Randall Thomas Davidson, under whom "a divided Church has held together; but religion has gone out of favor." To bring order out of the moral chaos the anonymous author proposes a return to the teachings of two thousand years ago, and does our own country the honor of believing that if he should expect anywhere a response to his suggestion that a new definition of the word Faith is a clue to the secret of Jesus, "it is in America."

Why is the Church so powerless? asks "The Gentleman with a Duster." "Why is it she has so fatally lost the attention of mankind? Is it not because she has nothing to give, nothing to teach?" He suggests a new point of view:

"I believe that there are more evidences for the existence of Christ in the modern world than in the whole lexicon of theology. I believe it is more possible to discern his features and to feel the breath of his lips by confronting the discoveries of modern science than by turning back the leaves of religious history to the first blurred pages of the Christian tradition. I believe, indeed, that it is now wholly impossible for any man to comprehend the Light which shone upon human darkness nearly two thousand years ago without bringing the documents of the Church to the light which is shining across the world at this present hour from the torch of science."

A new line of work, too, is proposed for the Church:

"Let us suppose that the entire Church of Christ was at work in the world teaching Christ's teaching, *educating* men, bringing it home to the heart and mind of humanity that 'life is mental travel,' that it is in our thoughts we live and by our thoughts we are shaped, that flesh and blood can not inherit the Kingdom of God, that all terrestrial values are radically false, that to hunger and thirst after anything is to get it, that the power of 'the dominant wish' is our fate, that in love alone can we live to the full stature of our destiny, that the Kingdom of God is within us, that the engine of faith has not yet been exerted by the whole human race in concert, that conquests await us in the spiritual world before which all the conquests of the material world will pale into insignificance, that we are spirits finding our way out of the darkness of an animal ancestry into the Light of an immortal inheritance as children of God; let us suppose that this, and not dogma was the Voice of the Church; must we not say that by such teaching the whole world would eventually be rescued from our present chaos and in the fulness of time be born again into the knowledge of spiritual reality?

"I believe it is only when a man realizes that in its final analysis the whole universe is invisible, and ceases to think of himself as an animal and becomes profoundly sensible of himself as a spirit, and a spirit in communion with a spiritual reality closer than hands and feet, that it is possible for him to fulfil the two great commandments on which hang all the Law and the Prophets. And without that fulfilment there must always be chaos."

LESS DRUNKENNESS AMONG THE POOR

PROHIBITION HAS REFORMED SOTS, declares Evangeline Booth, Commander of the Salvation Army in America, in a statement announcing that since the enactment of the Volstead Act drunkenness among the poor has almost entirely disappeared and that the money which formerly went into the barroom till is now going into bank deposits. In their replies to a questionnaire sent to them from Salvation Army Headquarters, the social secretaries said cases of drunkenness are now the exception among men who frequent the Army hostelries, shelters and industrial homes. According to the statement, as it is quoted in press reports,

"More than two million beds were supplied by the Salvation Army last year, and it is on these two million cases that our secretaries base their answers. In one hostelry it was reported that 120 men who have never been known to keep a dollar more than twenty-four hours now have banking accounts of considerable size. In another hotel twenty-five men of the sort who before prohibition could not keep a dime now have deposits ranging from $100 to $500. These are unusually bright instances, but everywhere the workers of the Salvation Army have found a marked increase in thrift and prosperity and a decrease in drunkenness.

"In refutation of the charge that drunkenness has increased since prohibition, Commander Booth cites the fact that the Salvation Army's annual 'Boozers' Day,' when drunken men and women were collected from the streets, fed, clothed and prayed with, has been abandoned and the day given over to entertaining the newsboys and poor youngsters of the city.

"Because prohibition has cleared our park benches of drunkards, we are able to entertain 5,000 boys under 14 years old in New York City on this day, these boys being benefited because one of the greatest curses of humanity had been placed beyond the reach of men and women."

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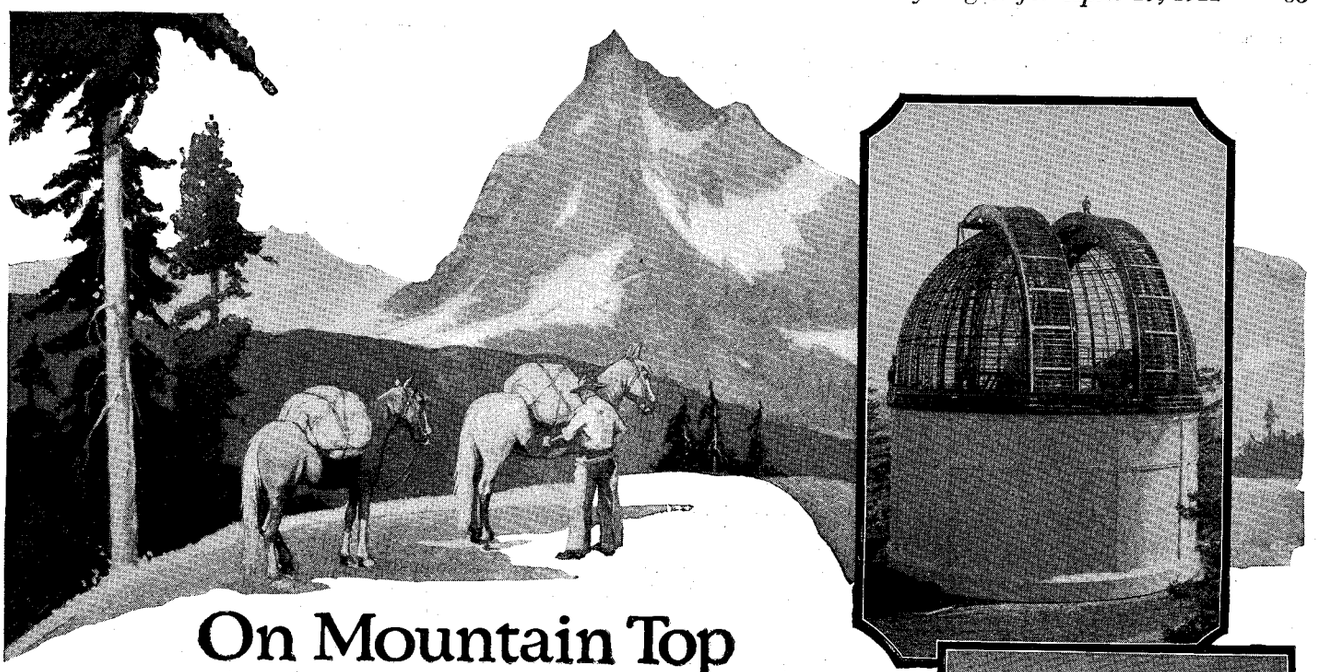
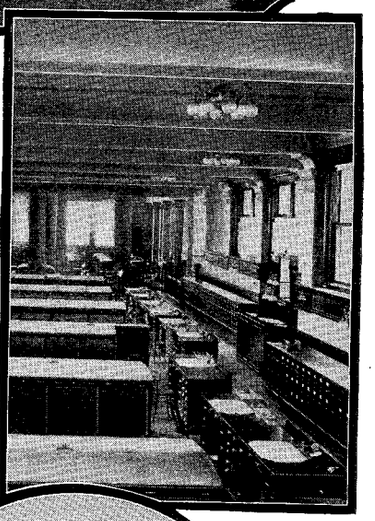


On Mountain Top or Lake Bottom—

from an observatory perched amid the crags of the Argentine Andes to a water-works intake-crib resting on the bottom of Lake Erie * * * * * * * * * * *

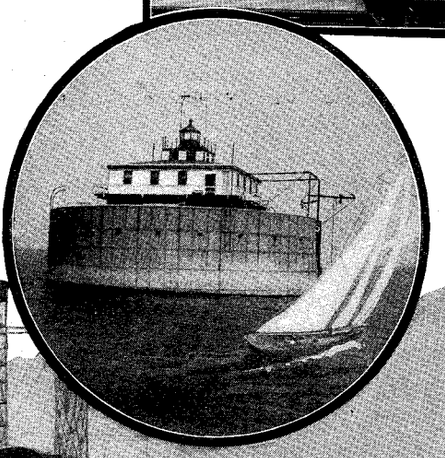
from the steel ribs of city sky-scrapers to the steel furniture equipment of Uncle Sam's fighting ships and the nation's progressive business concerns * * * * * *



—yet even that gives only a partial picture of the length and breadth of Van Dorn Craftsmanship-in-Steel. The name Van Dorn on any metal product pledges a mastery of metal-craft built up by 57 years of working in steel.

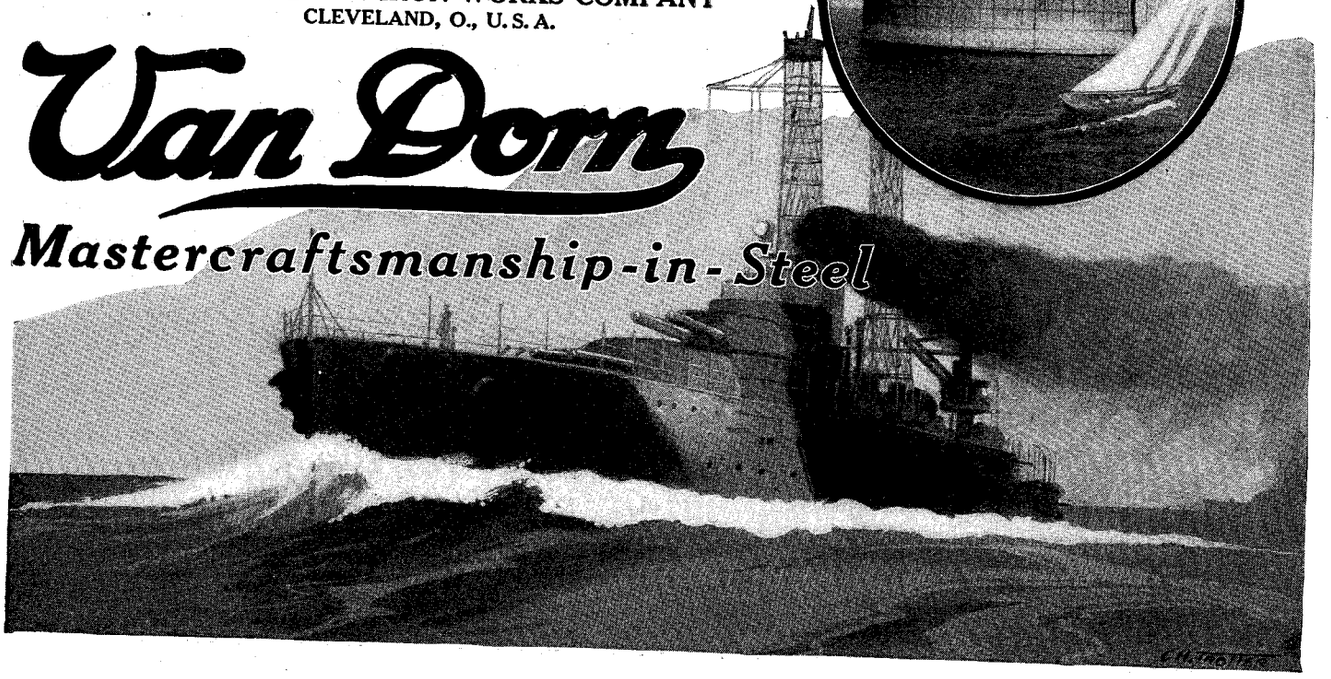
Office furniture, factory shelving — motor truck bodies, dump truck bodies — bank grills, jail partitions — joist hangers, structural steel—these are a few of the major products of Van Dorn *Mastercraftsmanship-in-Steel.*

THE VAN DORN IRON WORKS COMPANY
CLEVELAND, O., U. S. A.



Van Dorn

Mastercraftsmanship-in-Steel



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CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

THE Cumberland mountain folk are well exprest in a little volume of verse "Kinfolks" (Houghton, Mifflin Co.), by Ann Cobb. We introduced her to our readers several years ago when she first published in *The Outlook*. The first of these selections represents "the chief outlet for the artistic sense of the women" which has been the weaving of woolen coverlets, "many of them of elaborate pattern and rare beauty."

KIVERS

By Ann Cobb

Yes, I've sev'ral kivers you can see;
'Light and hitch your beastie in the shade!
I don't foller weaving now so free,
And all my purtiest ones my forebears made.
Home-dyed colors kindly meller down
Better than these new fotched-on ones from town.

I ricollect my granny at the loom
Weaving that blue one yonder on the bed,
She put the shuttle by and laid in tomb.
Her word was I could claim hit when I wed.
"Flower of Edinboro" was hits name,
Betokening the land from which she came.

Nary a daughter have I for the boon,
But there's my son's wife from the level land,
She took the night with us at harvest-moon—
A comely, fair young maid, with loving hand.
I gave her three—"Sunrise" and "Trailing Vine"
And "Young Man's Fancy." She admired 'em fine.

That green one mostly wrops around the bread;
"Tennessee Lace" I take to ride behind.
Hither and yon right smart of them have fled.
Inside the chest I keep my choicest kind—
"Pine-Bloom" and "St. Ann's Robe" (of hickory brown),
"Star of the East" (that yaller's fading down!)

The Rose? I wove hit courting, long ago—
Not Simon, though he's proper kind of heart—
His name was Hugh—the fever laid him low—
I allus keep that kiver set apart.
"Rose of the Valley," he would laugh and say,
"The kiver's favoring your face to-day!"

THE MAIL BOY

By Ann Cobb

Lonesomest part of the road I foller,
Just at the edge of dark,
Little old frogs in a swampy holler
Allus begin to bark.

Sensible critters are gone to their sleeping—
Jay-birds and chickens and hogs—
Quare how it jest sets your innards a-creeping—
Nothing but little old frogs!

Sets you to thinking of ghosts and dying,
Everything sorry and sad.
Gee! but I go past that holler a-flying!
Cain't even *shoot* straight, by gad!

AN "OLD REG'LAR" PREACHER

By Ann Cobb

O Lord, look down upon the souls
That's mustered round the trees,
And bring them back from foreign ways,
Repentant to their knees.
Skeercely a one but what his heart
Is set to disbelieve.
That opposite old way, like what
Deceased our Mother Eve.

The good, old-time religion, Lord,
Hain't what it uster be;
Quare level-landers wander in
To make a sport of me.
Right within gunshot of my voice
The lads are courting gay,
And swapping nags, and fiddling, too,
Upon Thy Holy Day!

Full forty years since my Election
Day has traveled by,
And now this body's dwindling down—
I'm aiming for to die.
My pilgrimage is almost done,
My soul will find release,
And sweep hits way triumphant through
The pearly gates of peace.

Lengthen the brittle thread of life,
That I may garner in
Some silly sheep that's lost amidst
The thorny paths of sin.
Poor, feeble stock, us humans be,
Unfit for courts above.
O Lord, dig round the roots of our hearts
With the mattock of Thy love.

THE BOY

By Ann Cobb

Everything's predestined,
So the Preachers say—
Wisht I'd been predestined
To be my brother Clay.

He's the only man-child
Mammy ever bore.
Four of us that's older,
Sev'ral young-uns more.

Eats with Pop and Grandsir',
While we women wait.
Has his wings and drumsticks
Waiting, if he's late.

Rides behind with Poppy,
When he goes to mill,
Fun'ral-meetings, anywhar
Hit suits his little will.

Folks delight to sarve him,
Let him come and go,—
No! he's not so pettish,
He's a marvel, though.

Everything's predestined,
And hit's not so bad.
We'd 'a' been right lonesome
With nary little lad.

GINSENG

By Ann Cobb

The War has shorely made a change in Jeems,
He used to be a mortal doless lad;
Why, if he jest set out to shoot a bird,
And hit set in to sing, he'd hearken till
Hit winged away, and then ride gayly home.
Not at his books, though,—he's a master-hand
At larning; why, he never tuk a chair,
Without he had a book inside his fist.
That's how he got into the War so quick.

Nary a grain of peace I seed those days,
Rememb'ring his onhandy way with guns.
But he come loping back at last,
Healed of his wounds, with all his arms and legs.

He'd scarcely et when he drew up afore
The fire, and said, "Dad, let's put in a crap—
Not corn—I'm sickened fair of hit—and beans—
Sang is the stuff for us. Up in New York
A fellow said he'd take hit off our hands
And both of us could make our fortunes, too.
You know the heathen set a sight of store
By sang, for charms and doctor-stuff and sech."

Quare how a thing comes out that's in the blood;
My gran'sir' follered sanging years afore
My time, on this same ridge of land. I've heard
Ole men pipe up the sanging cries right smart.
Our land's jest pine-blank fixed to raise hit, too,
Five acres of the onliest level piece
In miles. (A body gets so mortal tired
Creeping up hills like flies upon a wall.)

Well, thar stood Jeems, a-waiting on my word.
Of course I didn't aim to say him nay,
And him jest home from France; allus did like
To devil him a bit, though, so I said,
"Eh, Jeems, how-come you drawed up sech
A notion in your head? Sanging's a sight of work.
There's plenty stuff in reason for us two."

He srouged around a bit, and then drawled out,
"Plenty for two, but sort of scant for three."

It seems as he come home along from camp
He stopped by on the river where Sue Lee
Got her a school to teach the year he jined.
Gee-oh, I sartinly am glad hit's Sue,
And not some Frenchy maid, with furrin ways.

His mother allus hoped the two would wed.
Lord, but 'twill be a mighty pleasant sight—
A woman in the house again—and then,
The little trot of children of your blood
Wandering in and out the open door.

FROM the simplicity of these Southern mountain people to the sophistication of another class, also Southern, is a long stride. In one of those "non-commercial" magazines of the new school called *The Reviewer* (Richmond) we find this:

SEAWARD

By Ben Ray Redman

Passing along the shore,
With undivergent steps, and eyes incurious,
How many fail
To glimpse the pagan sail
Of Beauty, riding over distant waves.

A sail that tempts the swimmer
To essay the sea;
Woven of gold and crimson rapturously;
Shot through with magic threads,
Ravished from dreams,
It seems
A flame of deathless ecstasy,
That rides afar elusively.

But, when we do attempt the deep,
'Tis with sure knowledge we must fail;
Though in our last defeat we keep
At least the image of the sail,
Golden and crimson that we fought to reach.
And, when at last we're flung back on the beach;
Or when, half way, we meet deep death,
Still thrusting forward with our parting breath;
Facing our failure with a brave surprise,
We die—with Beauty mirrored in our eyes.

Too infrequently now come verses from this one of the most exquisite and spiritual of English poets. In the *London Mercury* appear these lines:

THE POET AND HIS BOOK

By Alice Meynell

Here are my thoughts, alive within this fold,
My simple sheep. Their shepherd, I grow wise
As dearly, gravely, deeply I behold
Their different eyes.

Oh distant pastures in their blood! Oh streams
From watersheds that fed them for this prison!
Lights from aloft, midsummer suns in dreams,
Set and arisen.

They wander out, but all return anew,
The small ones, to this heart to which they clung,
"And those that are with young," the fruitful few
That are with young.

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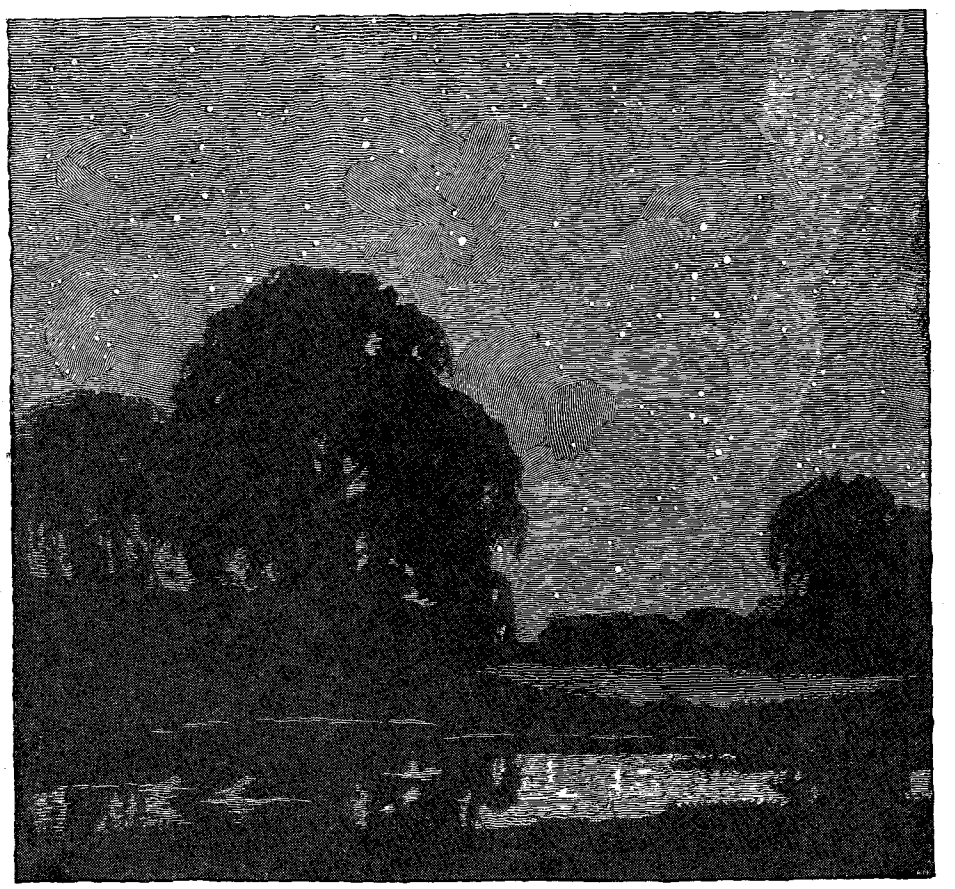

A Lesson from the Stars

IN the garden of a country home two men were talking. Near them sat a small boy, looking at the stars.

Said one of the men: "I am making a product that I know is the best in its class—and still I can't sell it."

There was a moment of silence. . . . Then the second man called to the boy who sat near them. "Son," he said, "if you had your choice of any of those stars up there, which one would you choose?"

The boy promptly pointed to the brightest star in sight. "That big one over there!" he said.

The man who had addressed the boy turned to his companion. "As a matter of fact," he said, "there are other stars in the heavens, which the boy cannot see, that are far brighter and bigger than the one he chose. But he didn't know the other stars were there—and so he couldn't choose them. That's why your product isn't selling. People simply do not know it exists."

"I know what you mean," said the first man, "advertising. But I have tried advertising in the past—two or three times—and it didn't work."

His companion seemed preoccupied with the stars. . . . "If we stand here and watch the sky for a few minutes," he finally said, "we shall see a shooting star. It will spurt across the heavens for a second, and then it will die out. There are thousands of shooting stars every night. People pay little attention to them and they are instantly forgotten. That's the kind of an advertiser you were.

"The Pole Star," continued the speaker, "has stayed on the job so long and so faithfully that its very name has come to mean 'a guide, a controlling principle.' And that's the way to advertise. There are certain products today whose names are regarded as a guide to satisfaction and a controlling principle of quality. They are the pole-stars. In this present economic situation, the pole-stars are doing the business."

N. W. AYER & SON *ADVERTISING HEADQUARTERS*

NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CLEVELAND CHICAGO

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PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

THIS MAN LEWIS

JOHN L. LEWIS, leader of the coal miners in their nation-wide strike, has been a coal miner himself, tho you would little guess it. As a correspondent of the Brooklyn *Eagle* remarks, "to see him walking from his hotel to the offices of the United Mine Workers of America, one would not think him different from the hundreds of trim-dressed Indianapolis men." He is modest, and a man of few words. But every word counts. When the Government enjoined the miners from participating in a nation-wide strike two years ago, he said:

"Gentlemen, we will obey the mandate of the court. We do so under protest. We are Americans. We can not fight our Government."

On December 12, 1919, he was publicly commended by the President of the United States as a man of honor and a patriotic citizen for the action taken. Writing in the New York *Tribune*, Mr. Gilman Parker says of him:

John L. Lewis was born in Lucas, Iowa, a small mining town, on Lincoln's Birthday of 1880. His father and mother were Welsh. Both his father and grandfather were coal miners in Wales, where coal miners are born and not made. His parents came to the United States in the '70's, settling in Lucas. The elder Lewis worked in one of the mines there for several years, until 1882, when, at the age of two, the present miners' president came into his first contact with a coal strike.

The fighting blood of the House of Lewis showed itself during that strike, for the elder Lewis was placed on the blacklist of all the Lucas operators and could not get a job there after the trouble was over. Hence, the family moved to Des Moines, where the father succeeded in getting a new job at his trade.

John, the boy, was reared in Des Moines. He attended the public schools, but left high school before completion of his studies to go to work as a pick-and-shovel miner. He was taught the trade by his father, by whose side he worked for several years.

At that time conditions in the mines were not nearly as advanced as they are now. There were no safety laws in an industry which even now, with numerous legal requirements for safeguarding the workers, takes a toll through accidents of some 3,000 lives a year. None of the present ventilation laws was then in existence, and the miner was forced to perform half of his day's work amid powder fumes. The ten and eleven hour day was usual, and some miners earned as little as $1.60 a day.

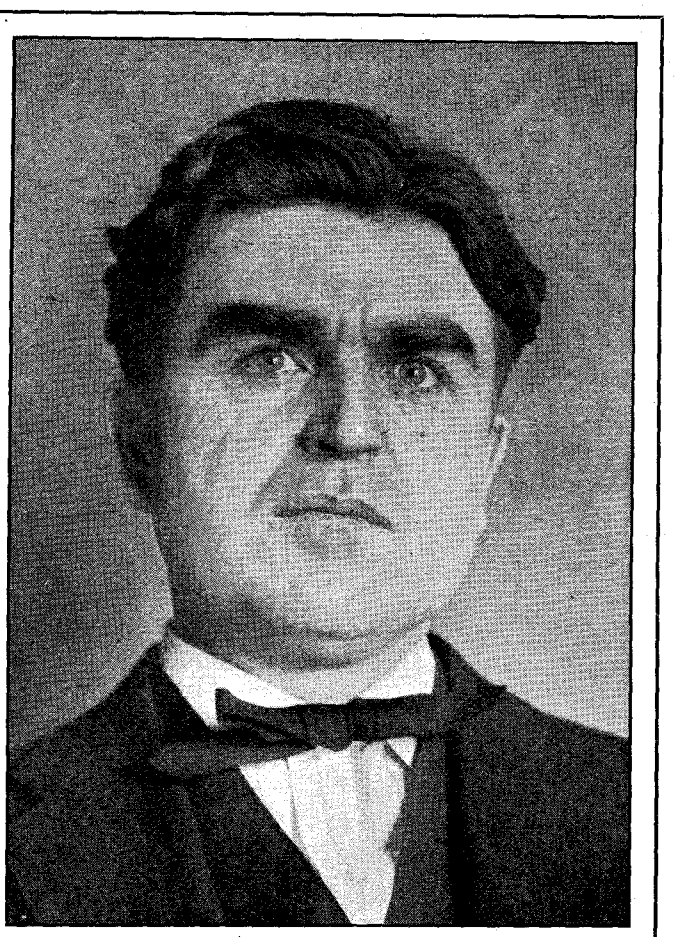
So this was the hard school in which John L. Lewis got his training, and it was there that he formed a resolution some day to do all in his power to improve the lot of the miners. Furthermore:

As he grew older, the wanderlust of youth gripped him and he went on several roving expeditions, working in mines in various sections of the country. Meanwhile he developed a craving for more "book knowledge," and wherever during his wanderings he could get books he read them. He was especially fond of English literature, philosophy and history. In later years he devoted himself seriously to the study of economics.

Throughout his early mining experience he had taken an interest in the affairs of the Miners' Union, and when he moved to Illinois he became engaged more than ever in its activities. His ability soon became apparent to union heads, and in 1910 he was elected by the convention of Illinois miners to serve as their legislative representative, chiefly to urge the enactment of laws favorable to the miners. He also aided the passage of a number of measures in that State benefiting organized labor generally, including a workman's compensation law.

His work in this connection soon attracted the attention of the American Federation of Labor and he was appointed a general organizer and field representative of that body, continuing in this work for five and a half years. In this connection he was one of the leaders of the Calumet copper strike and the strike of rubber workers at Akron.

He was chairman of the organizers in the campaign to unionize the steel industry in 1913, which was not carried through because of industrial depression. A part of his activities during this time embraced legislative work for the Federation at Washington and at several of the State Legislatures. On several occasions he had performed special services for the United Mine Workers, bringing him into closer contact than ever with that organization. Thus he was made a member of the Interstate Scale Committee in 1916. In that year he was also chairman pro tem of the national convention, and in the year following, was chosen as its vice-president. Also during this year he became a member of the National Committee on Coal Production organized by Secretary Lane as a war effort.



THE "BEST POKER FACE WEST OF THE HUDSON"

Is this of John L. Lewis, who leads the coal miners' strike. "Somehow he recalls to mind—in appearance, not in temperament—the Bryan of a couple of decades ago, but a Bryan metamorphosed into a James J. Jeffries, and with the additional virtue of the knowledge that silence can be golden."

In 1919, due to the illness of Frank J. Hayes, Lewis became active president of the United Mine Workers. As such, he was in charge of the bituminous strike in 1919, which won a twenty-seven per cent. wage increase, the largest in the organization's history. In February of 1920 he was elected the miners' president by the largest vote ever given a candidate for that office.

Shortly after his election Mr. Lewis had occasion to go to Washington. In one of the hotel lobbies he chanced to meet Joseph Tumulty, secretary to former President Wilson.

"I see," observed Mr. Tumulty, "that you got more votes than the Democrats."

The mere fact that Lewis is president of the United Mine Workers in itself attests to his high qualities of leadership. For leadership in the miners' organization, whether it be a secretaryship in its smallest local or the supreme direction of the international union, is evidence *per se* that the holder of office has come through the test of the survival of the fittest. Also, that he has done some very effective surviving even after getting into

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The famous Valspar boiling water test

This coupon is worth 20 to 60 cents

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State color.....
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office, for the same elemental forces that influence the miner down in the pits extend right on up to the top of his organization. The difference is that where they combine with a narrower, restricted outlook and a callousness toward personal risks to make the man in the mines rich soil for the blandishments of radical agitators, they express themselves in factional bickering among the miners' chief leaders, who nearly always have been classed as conservatives in the labor movement.

In Mr. Parker's opinion, Lewis owes much of his success as a leader to his build and physiognomy, or, to use the word Mr. Parker prefers, his personality:

He is slightly under six feet in height, of heavy yet compact build, and with shoulders possibly an inch or two less broad than the width of the average door, but not less than that. His face is oval shaped and of the sort described as full, but the fulness does not detract a whit from the fact that its nether convergence is to one of the squarest and most determined jaws extant in these United States. It was that sort of a jaw that probably led some one to sit down a century or two ago and chronicle for the benefit of posterity that discretion is the better part of valor. His forehead is high and wide, and it is surmounted by a great shock of brown hair, coming to a Bryanesque bulge at the back. Somehow he recalls to mind—in appearance, not in temperament—the Bryan of a couple of decades ago, but a Bryan metamorphosed into a James J. Jeffries, and with the additional virtue of the knowledge that silence on occasion can be golden.

His face is no guide to what he is thinking when he so wills it—it has been called "the best poker face west of the Hudson"—but on occasion, such as when he faced the most riotous convention in the Union's history last February and declared himself against the attacks of Frank Farrington, the Illinois miners' leader, and Alexander Howat, his expression is Berserk in registering anger. On the other hand, he possesses one of the most friendly, boyish and disarming of smiles, not a small part of the source of his magnetic qualities.

He has a voice of excellent speaking timbre. He speaks slowly and distinctly, choosing his words with deliberation and from a better vocabulary than many labor leaders possess. Apparently, it is no effort for him to throw his voice, even in the largest of auditoriums. It is the voice of a trained and skilful orator.

One illustration of the "holding" qualities of Lewis in action was his appearance last Monday before the House Labor Committee in Washington, when he read some seventy closely typewritten pages in presenting the case of the miners to the Congressmen. Before the reading each of the score of newspapermen present was handed a complete copy of the statement, which was replete with percentages, averages and technical data bearing on coal and its production. Ordinarily, knowing that such a statement would take a long while to read aloud, the newspapermen would have left the stuffy committee room for the time being to bask about a bit in the sunshine outside, leaving the Congressmen to their fate in the matter. It required Lewis four hours to read the statement. Every correspondent present remained in the room throughout the reading.

The hearing before the committee also furnished a demonstration of Lewis's ability to make friends. Following the reading of the statement, the miners' leader was questioned at length by the Congressmen. The interrogation was fair and friendly, for the most part, until a representative of the sovereign State of Texas was permitted to take a hand. This gentleman, first making it clear that he was there to represent the public, began asking Lewis a series of questions which partook of the nature of heckling.

"Would not your demand for a six-hour day add $245,000,000 a year to the national coal bill?" he asked.

"I am unable to follow your mental gyrations," replied Lewis, "or to ascend with you into your mathematical realms. However, it would not."

There was a titter about the room. The complexion of the gentleman from Texas turned several shades toward crimson, but he kept on.

"I understand," he said, "that the wages of the miners have been increased no less than 75 per cent. since 1913."

"Mr.————," answered the center of the coal strike, "the miners of the United States are gifted with a number of talents, but they can not eat percentages."

A chorus of chuckles greeted this comeback, and a Congressman from Maryland turned about in his seat, winked at the press gallery and said, "Haw!" By this time the gentleman from Texas was willing to call it a day, and he was relieved of further embarrassment by a fellow Congressman with a more chummy line of questions.

Is Lewis a radical? During the bituminous coal strike of 1919, certain of the operators declared that he was. It is "a most unjust accusation," we are told. Says Mr. Parker:

There are radical elements among the miners. So are there in nearly all big union organizations—men who advocate everything from "peaceful Socialism" for the workers to seizing the Government through revolution and passing the country over to Russia on a silver platter with watercress around it. But Lewis is not one of these, and he will have none of them.

This was demonstrated at a meeting of the miners' representatives about a year ago. A labor leader whose views on "political action" have been undergoing a transformation from light pink to dark maroon during the past few years came to the meeting and asked permission to address it.

"Bill," replied the miners' president, "you can go out there and talk your head off, if you want to. But the minute that you start ripping the Constitution of the United States up the back or start advocating the cause of the Soviet Government, in fact, the instant you begin pulling anything with the slightest shade of red about it, I'm going to interrupt you and chase you off the platform."

"Bill" was considerably huffed for the moment, but he got over it after a bit and made his speech—and strictly according to the prescriptions.

That Lewis does not hesitate to act against any radical "movements" within the miners' organization was forcefully shown during the "One Big Union" disturbances in Canada, in 1919. When the officers of one of the unions' Canadian districts declared for the "One Big Union" organization, Lewis promptly revoked the autonomy of the district and caused the expulsion of the officials concerned.

"LOOKING BACKWARD" ON THE CRIME WAVE

ALTHO THE "CRIME WAVE" in New York City is no joke, it is a subject for jokes galore, and the New York *Globe* comes out with an editorial showing how some future H. G. Wells might view the situation:

In those far-off days of 1800–2100 A.D. [writes the great historian, Basjuh No. 67, in the year 4091] the foolish attempt to maintain "organized society," also called "government," had not yet been abandoned. Its decay and eventual doom, however, had already become evident.

New York, a town on the banks of the Yuzn River (then called the Hendrickhudson, or sometimes merely the 'Hudson), offers a good example of the breakdown of local organization. This town, in the year 1922, was governed by an hereditary royal society (or, as some claim, family) called Tammany. The citizens engaged themselves in all sorts of absurd enterprises called "business" and acquired thereby "wealth," tokens exchangeable for food, clothing, precious stones, objects of art, and the like. Since the tokens were interchangeable, classes developed in the community which sought to take from others instead of acquiring by entering "business" for themselves. One class was "bootleggers," who sold poisons such as the people were in the habit of drinking to make themselves blind (perhaps in connection with the religious ceremonial of crowding themselves twice a day into subterranean caves called "subways").

The other class was called "hold-up men." They slew the citizens with clubs and guns in order to take from them their tokens, jewels, and "hootch" (finger rings?). At first a body of men called "police," also armed with clubs and guns, made feeble attempts to stop the process; but the hold-up men grew so numerous and bold that soon the police retreated to their fastness, the Tombs (not to be confused with the cemeteries, where the bodies of murdered citizens were hidden). Thereupon the citizens sought to fight the hold-up men with their own hands, and the newspapers of April 5, 1922, recorded the fact that 25,000 persons, despairing of protection from the dwindling number of police, had purchased guns with which to protect themselves.

Within a few months the city found itself engaged in guerrilla civil war. The popping of revolvers and cries of the wounded might be heard in all quarters at any time of the day or night. The hold-up men soon numbered more than half the adult male population. In September, 1922, they took possession of Forty-second Street and, instead of hunting out their victims here and there, required each person who passed from one part of the city to another to give up half of all he possest.

How the pretense of government was abandoned at last in favor of a universal orgy of hold-upping, and organized society disappeared, never to return, is too well known to need repetition here.

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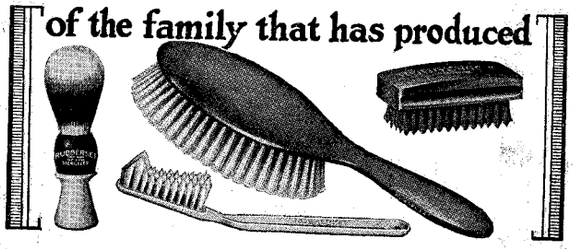

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One shower—even one storm—doesn't make this deluge. It's the rainfall of a whole year—a multiplied raindrop of 60 tons—*that your roof must stand.*

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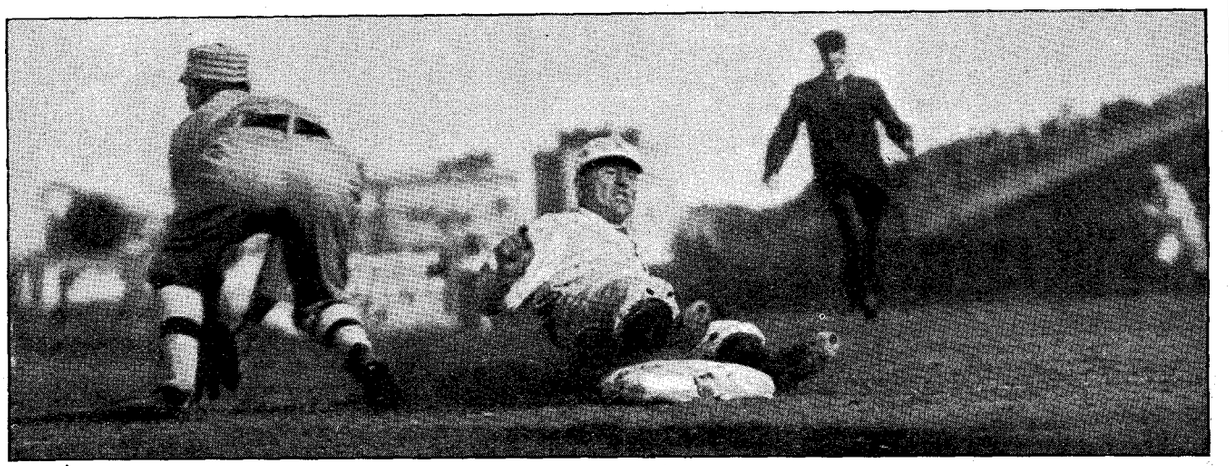

A THRILLER THAT IS BECOMING MORE AND MORE RARE.

"The stolen base is the most perfect example of the unexpected. It enables a player to be a thinking human being, not a mere cog in a machine."

BASE-STEALING'S SENSATIONAL DECLINE

ALTHO IT HAS ALWAYS BEEN the showiest feature of baseball and perhaps the most popular with grandstand and bleacher alike, base-stealing is undergoing what Mr. F. C. Lane, a contributor to the *Baseball Magazine*, regards as nothing short of a "sensational decline."

Ten years ago base stealing was developing in both major leagues about as rapidly as fielding and pitching skill. For several years, as far back as we care to trace the upward trend, base-stealing totals were climbing, and then came the turning-point. Base-stealing declined for a number of years, crept down the slope just about as rapidly as it had ascended. But this decline unfortunately did not terminate in another gradual incline. On the contrary it speeded up as it progressed, so that the last few seasons have seen a falling off in base-stealing so pronounced as to prove alarming to any one who wishes to see baseball preserved as a game well rounded in every department.

No corresponding increase in batting or fielding can quite compensate for the deplorable shrinkage in the stolen bases.

The decline of the stolen base is not an incident to be brushed aside with a casual comment. In fact, it is not an incident at all. It is a steady and seemingly accelerating trend. Base-stealing which a year ago had reached a point which we confidently hoped would be termed the zero mark has since that time sunk many degrees below that zero.

The story of the rise and decline of modern base-stealing may be graphically traced in the records of fifteen seasons. At the beginning of this era, in 1907, the National League stole 1,380 bases. In 1908 that figure remained about the same, namely, 1,372. The following season it took a decided brace to 1,539. A year later, in 1910, it stood at 1,593, while in 1911, it reached its highest total, 1,691.

Nineteen hundred and eleven was the red-letter year in National League base-stealing. From that date to the present there has been a pretty steady decline, marked by a few variations, slumping dismally to the abyss of the past two seasons. For example, five years after 1911, the base-stealing total had fallen off practically 500 bases and stood at 1,194. There was a temporary spurt the next year, succeeded by an even deeper depression in 1918. In 1920 the total slumped under the one-thousand mark to 969. And last year it ebbed still further to a meager 803.

How melancholy is this showing may be better exprest in terms of percentage. The base-stealing total in 1921 was about 47 per cent. of the base-stealing total in 1911. The intervening years had seen stolen bases decline by nearly 53 per cent. This is no mere fluctuation of one season contrasted with another, but a drastic decline which cuts to the very heart of base-stealing as a popular department in the game.

To emphasize this decline still further, we might refer to the records of the individual clubs. For example, in 1912 the Giants, the league leaders in that respect, stole 347 bases. Last year the Giants were still league leaders, but against the shining total of 347, they presented a new total of 137, a falling off of 210 bases, or more than three-fifths. In 1911, the club which stood at the bottom of the list was Philadelphia, with 153. Last season Philadelphia also stood at the bottom of the list with 66. The tail-ender declined proportionately as much as the champion, but the tail-ender of 1911 far surpassed the champion of 1921.

Even more deplorable, so Mr. Lane tells us, is the record in the American League, where base-stealing increased during the seasons following 1907 and reached its red-letter year in 1912, with a total of 1,809 stolen bases that season, but immediately began to decline.

Three years later base-stealing had fallen off by nearly 400 bases. In 1918 the total of stolen bases slumped below the one-thousand mark and has still further slumped through succeeding seasons. In 1920 it was down to 750. Last season it hit a low level of 693.

Ten years have wrought a strange and ominous decline in the American League stolen base. That ten years has seen a total considerably higher than the National League total dwindle to a meager residue, considerably below the National League's low level. In other words, American League base-stealing has fallen from even greater heights to lower depths than has been the case in the National circuit.

The total last year, 693, is but slightly more than 38 per cent. of the total ten years earlier. In other words, ten years have seen American League base-stealing fall off nearly 62 per cent.

In 1912 Washington was the champion base-stealing club, with a total of 262. Last season by an odd fatality, Washington also led American League clubs with a total of 111. The tail-end club in base-stealing in 1912 was St. Louis. But St. Louis in 1912 stole 176 bases, which was more than 50 per cent. increase over and above the showing of the champion American League base-stealing club in 1921.

Prior to 1918, no club in the American League stole so few as 100 bases. Two hundred bases was a very common showing. Last year only one club in the American League stole as many as a hundred bases—the Washington club. Cleveland, which contended with the Yankees for the pennant until the close of the season and ranked as World's Champion by virtue of its victory the previous season, stole exactly 58 bases. Is there not something to cause concern in the trend of the game when the team that is considered the most powerful in either league steals a little more than half a hundred bases, approximately two a week for an entire club?

Still further light is shed upon this melancholy story by the records of the champion clubs in the American League. For

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many years the leading club perforce stole considerably more than 200 bases. Had it failed to do so, it would not have been the champion. In 1913 American League base-stealing saw its leading champion, Washington, steal 288 bases. In 1918, the American League champion slumped under the 200 base total. In 1920, Washington, which again led, stole 160 bases which, compared with previous champions, was a miserable showing. But last year, Washington, though still retaining the championship, stole but 111 bases, the poorest showing of any base-stealing champion in fifteen years of major league history.

In the National League the rise and fall of base-stealing champions is much the same. In 1910, Cincinnati led the league with 310 stolen bases. In 1911, the Giants stole 347, the high-water mark for a major league club of modern times. In 1920, Pittsburgh led with 181. Last year the Giants regained their leadership with 137, the worst record for a National League champion within the scope of our present investigation.

Where league averages and club championships so clearly mark the fall of the stolen base, there surely must be individual records worthy to compare with those of former years. So we might hope, but such is not the case. Last year George Sisler led all other American League base-stealers with a total of 35. Not so long ago the man who stole 35 bases would be considered only fair. For eight straight years of the fifteen, the American League champion slumped under the 70 mark but once.

In the National League, Frisch with 49 stolen bases to his credit did measurably better. There have been other seasons when the National League champion stole even fewer bases, but on the other hand even 49 compares indifferently with the sixties and seventies and eighties of previous years.

The Giants in the past fifteen seasons have stolen more bases than any other club, namely 3,057. Cincinnati comes second, while the Detroit Tigers lead the American League with 2,794. For many years the Tigers were noted for their speed and daring on the base paths. And yet there is a striking contrast between 1915 and 1921 in Tiger history. Why do we mention those two particular dates? In 1921, Detroit, under the leadership of Ty Cobb, stole 95 bases. In 1915, Cobb himself, unaided and alone, stole 96. In other words, one player in a Detroit uniform stole more bases in 1915 than the entire Detroit club in 1921.

The records show that National League base-stealing in approximately a decade has fallen off nearly 53 per cent. The same decade has seen a decline of nearly 62 per cent. in American League base-stealing. Specializing in generalities, we may say then that only one base is stolen on a major league diamond now where two or more bases were stolen ten years ago.

Confronted with these sensational figures, the baseball enthusiast will ask, naturally, what accounts for the slump they represent. In his effort to make his explanation entirely clear, Mr. Lane begins by reminding us that

This admittedly is an impressive slump, but just what is its inner significance?

Baseball may roughly be divided into four departments—batting, base-running, pitching and fielding. The first two comprise the main elements of the offense, the latter two of the defense. Batting has always outclassed base-running as the prime feature of baseball offense. But base running has been a conspicuous and valuable factor none the less.

Of the two, base-stealing calls for the greater daring, the keener head work. Batting may be and generally is a thing of natural aptitude, based largely upon the batting eye. Base-stealing is a more varied talent and may be more readily acquired. The batter has little scope for initiative. After all, he must hit what the pitcher offers him, and what the pitcher offers is a thing beyond his control. To be sure there is a certain latitude in the batting system, in position at the plate, type of bat used, and manner in which the bat is held. There are also the chop swing and the full swing of the slugger. Batters with a scientific bent study place hitting and diversify their attack with the bunt. But when all is said and done the scope which batting offers for individual initiative is strictly limited.

On the other hand, provided the manager leaves him alone, the base-runner is forever confronted with a prospect of limitless possibilities. To steal or not to steal is a thing which he himself can determine unaided and alone. The actions of a star base-stealer on first are a miniature drama in themselves. Ty Cobb in his prime probably caused more damage to opposing clubs' defense by his base-stealing than he did even by his phenomenal hitting. There never was a more demoralizing influence to opposing pitchers' and infielders' nerves than Ty Cobb on first. Whether he would attempt to steal second was always a problem, but the very uncertainty of that problem was a disquieting factor which was ever present. And once on second, he was as apt to steal third if the slightest occasion offered. From third it was only a short dash home, and well did pitcher and infielder know that the slightest slip on their part would enable Ty to cross the rubber. Cobb in his prime was perhaps the best illustration of the potent influence of a star base-stealer. Such influence can never adequately be exprest in mere figures. Even the sum total of Ty's base thefts utterly fails to tell the story. Ty's base-stealing was the greatest individual factor in baseball offense ever seen, with the exception of Babe Ruth's terrific slugging.

TY COBB STEALING A BASE.

"There never was a more demoralizing influence to pitchers' and infielders' nerves than Ty Cobb on first. Cobb in his prime was perhaps the best illustration of the potent influence of the star base-stealer."

As baseball develops it tends to get hide-bound. The managers grope ever for the best possible system. Once they have found it, they relinquish all others, for is not the best the best? The way to win ball games is to eliminate chance so far as possible and to follow the prescribed course which experience and long experiment has proved the safest. The stolen base is an intruder in this scheme of things. The stolen base properly employed calls for individual skill and player initiative of high order. But these things are diametrically opposed to managerial wisdom, and in this we can read one great reason, perhaps the greatest, for the decline of the stolen base.

Mr. Lane appreciates the managers' efforts to reduce baseball to an exact science, but contends that they "have overlooked one very important point." For—

The best possible system is not as might be supposed at first blush, a cut-and-dried stereotyped affair. The machine-made system even of the very highest quality is not the ultimate attainment of human skill. Beyond and above all mere rules and regulations must be placed human daring and ingenuity. The best possible play ceases to become the best when every one knows it will be employed. The element of uncertainty, the unexpected attack is for that very reason frequently the most effective. It is difficult to guard against an assault that has not been foreseen.

The stolen base is the most perfect example in baseball of the unexpected. In attack it is the farthest removed from the mere established rule. It injects an element of uncertainty into the game very welcome in these days of crystallized baseball methods. It allows scope for human initiative which is also very welcome. In short, it enables a player to be a thinking human being not a mere cog in a machine, and for that reason, if for no other, it deserves the unwavering support of all who wish to see baseball maintained as a well-rounded sport, strong in every department.

Is it not time that this most interesting, most thrilling of baseball plays should be rescued from the slow moving but iron-bound tendencies of the modern game which are crushing out its very existence? Isn't it time that the stolen-base totals paused in their precipitate descent toward zero and began an upward climb? Or is it a matter of popular indifference that the stolen base, the most picturesque, the most fascinating play in baseball should be sacrificed on the altar of mechanical perfection?

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A year or so ago, the American public placed the leadership of the tire business in the hands of the men who make U. S. Royal Cords

THE first Royal Cord Tires were made and sold in 1916.

No cut-and-dried story could possibly account for their position of command today—earned in a short six years.

It mostly comes down to the car-owner as an out and out *human being*. Forget him as a mere tire customer and consider him as a *personality*. With an *inborn instinct* for quality. With a pride in demonstrating his *quality beliefs*.

How many tire manufacturers, would you say, have even guessed that American car-owners were shifting so fast to *better tires?*

* * *

Certainly U. S. Royal Cords have proven this fundamental thing—

For every low-grade tire made there is arising some motorist with a fine, human *indifference* for it.

He and his kind have become out and out loyalists of Royal Cord Tires—as representing the highest expression of their demands.

Multiply this man by a million or more. Then sit down and weigh his tremendous *deciding influence*.

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The men who make Royal Cords are *quality workers* and *quality merchandisers*.

Their spirit of leadership is the spirit of constancy—faithfulness—a simple, understandable policy.

U.S. Royal Cords have come to be the *measure of value* of all automobile tires.

The makers of United States Tires urge upon everybody—manufacturer and dealer alike—a new kind of competition.

Let us compete for more and more public confidence.

Let us compete for higher and higher quality.

Let us compete for still more dependable public service.

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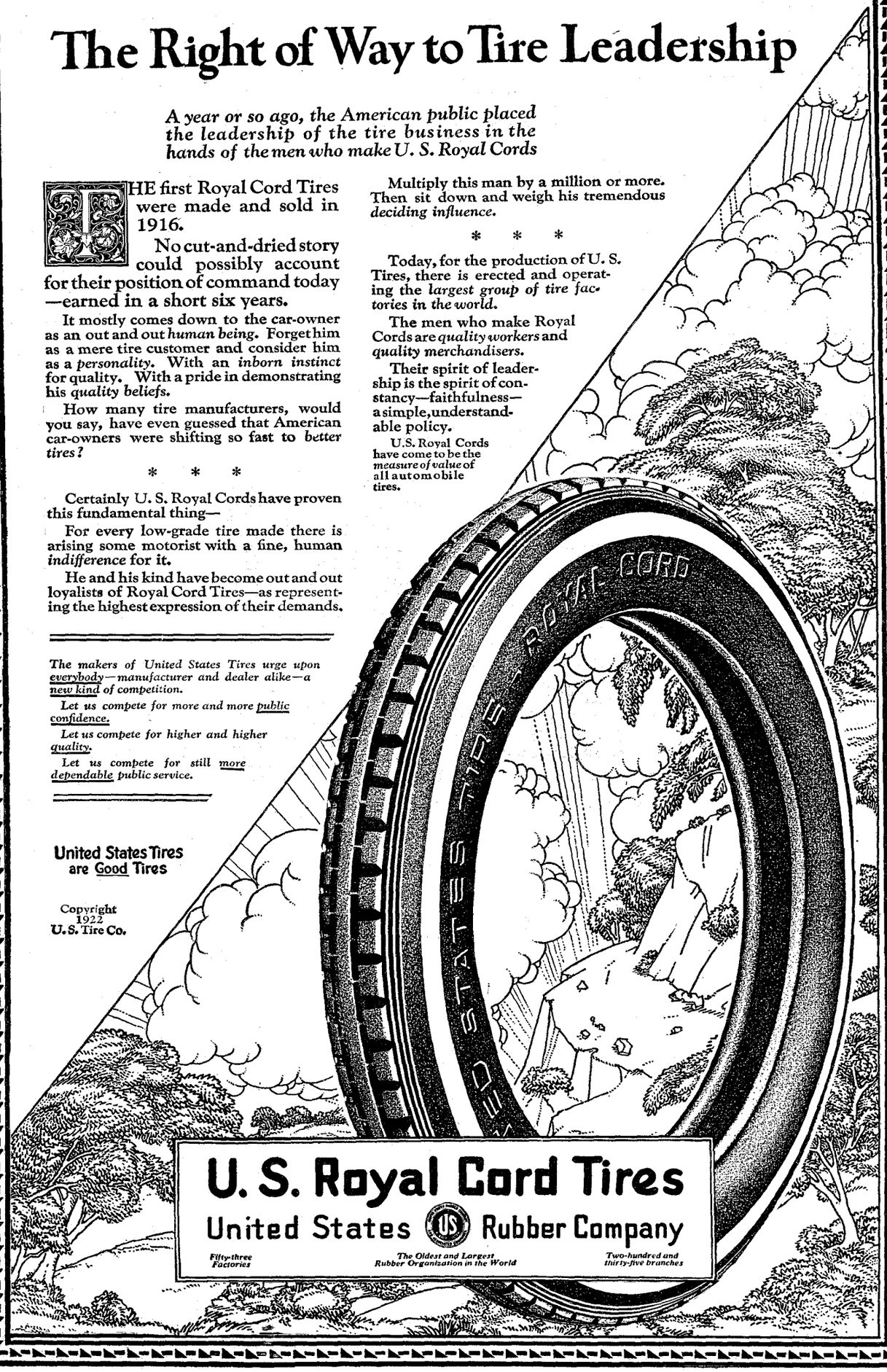

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WHAT WENT WRONG?

MR. WALTER CAMP is too old a sportsman to believe that mere accident or mere luck ever wins or loses a game. They are a contributing factor. Nothing more. The real blunders, like the real successes, are the work of the human factor, argues Mr. Camp in *Collier's*, meaning by the human factor the thing we call judgment. A curiously untrustworthy thing it can be, now and then, for the very risks that should end happily will now and then lead to disaster. Says Mr. Camp:

I remember, some years ago, in a football game between Michigan and Chicago, when one of Michigan's most promising players made what the public thought was a serious blunder, and was driven from the game because of what was actually a piece of quick thinking and sound taking of a risk. It was near the end of a scoreless game, and a Chicago punt had rolled across the Michigan line. This player tried to run the ball out. If he touched it down, it would have to be kicked right down the field, and Eckersall, Chicago's kicking wizard, would have an excellent chance to win with a field goal. But if the ball were run back into the field of play, Michigan could scrimmage and then kick out of bounds and avoid giving Chicago an easy kick at the goal. The play was nearly successful; the man had actually crossed into the field, when he was beaten by an odd chance. A Chicago end, coming down the field, tackled him and literally hurled him back across the line—a thing that could not be done under to-day's rules—which resulted in a safety and won for Chicago. The player took a wise chance, but when he lost the public called it a blunder. It ought to have succeeded.

The Carpentier-Dempsey fight showed a taking of chances that involved also the question of a man's knowledge of himself. In the Jersey City battle Carpentier took a long chance. Every one expected that, as the weaker and smaller man, he would play the long-distance and waiting game, hoping to last out the bout, with a chance of landing a lucky blow. Instead, he carried the fight to the bigger man right from the gong, and he was roundly criticized. But he took account of his own weakness and knew that his one chance to win, or even to last through, was to land one of his astounding swings, with the power of his wonderful transverse body muscles behind it, early in the fight. He actually did this in the second round. Dempsey was groggy for nearly a minute, and many believe that if Carpentier had not hurt his hand with that blow, he might have followed up and won the fight then and there. He had correctly judged his own strength and, tho his swift offensive lost, it was not a mistake.

More recently, in the fight between Benny Leonard and Rocky Kansas, Leonard won on a similar calculation, which resulted in an exact reversal of these tactics. The prediction was that he would have to win quickly if at all, and so when he began with a defensive strategy, the ringside abused him roundly. But Leonard knew that he had been trained too fine and had little strength to spare. By waiting he not only tired out Rocky Kansas, but avoided the danger of having his scanty reserve of strength used up suddenly. His victory justified his course, yet he was no wiser than Carpentier, who lost.

Two years ago, in a Centre-West Virginia game, the taking of a reckless chance justified itself. Early in the game the Centre defense, with four men back, was unable to stop Rodger's wonderful passing, and a touchdown was put over quickly. Then Centre closed up her back field and sent Roberts into the line, risking everything on being able to hurry Rodgers and force him to make his pass before he could get his ends down the field. It was a nervy thing to do, and would have been a historic blunder had it failed.

Mr. Benjamin Brooks, author of "The Dangers of Safety," might almost have written Mr. Camp's remarks on the general unwisdom of "holding 'em close to your belt" and "playing it safe." No one is surer to lose in the long run than this overcautious player, Mr. Camp maintains, tho he recognizes that there are exceptions, and tell us:

The "safe" game carries a heavy penalty, on the human side, in the effect it has on the morale of the man who plays it. For example, when Marston and Gardner were playing for the American amateur championship in golf, Marston came to the eighteenth hole one up. Marston had only to sink a three-foot putt to halve the hole and win the match. He could have done it in ten seconds. Instead he studied that putt for minutes, and all the while the importance of making it weighed on him more and more, and the difficulties of hitting the ball just right swelled up in his mind till, when he finally and very gingerly made his stroke, he missed. After that, quite naturally, he lost on the play-off. It was a blunder of caution.

On the other hand, the effect on yourself and your opponent of a daring game can hardly be overestimated. In another golf game, the match between Barry and Maxwell at Prestwick, years ago, Barry, who was supposed to be the poorer player, took the most hair-raising chances, while Maxwell played a steady and 'safe' game. The climax came on a hole, where Barry, with 190 yards to go to clear a bunker which is one of the most deadly in the world, wound himself up and let drive a terrific brassy shot that completely broke Maxwell's heart. Barry cleared the hazard, Maxwell played safe and short, then topped his iron shot into the hole, and was beaten from there on.

The underestimation of one's opponent is another common human factor error, but so well understood that it needs little illustration. Harvard made it last fall when she sent second-string men in against Centre, and it cost the Crimson a game. Willard's careless attitude toward Dempsey at Toledo is the last important case of the kind in the fistic world. Before Willard had time to revise that error he was listening to the referee counting him out.

A curious twist of this blunder comes to light occasionally when the misjudgment affects the temper of the opponent and his reaction to certain kinds of pressure. It is important to know whether a man or a team is or is not a quitter. Rough play against a man or a team may have astonishingly unexpected results. Instead of intimidating, as may be anticipated, it may arouse; and such a psychological misjudgment may very well result in defeat where victory might otherwise have been assured. Many coaches and individuals can bear witness to this.

The converse of this, of course, is overestimation of one's opponent. The man who backs down before a bluff, and the man who is afraid to try, both make this mistake. But most often it crops up in the middle of a contest, when one side, strained and weary and battered, fails to remember that the other is in just as bad condition. In the Harvard-Princeton game last fall what seemed an error of this kind came when Owen was taken out after a slight injury. He had been plowing down the field, and it looked as if another plunge would have given a touchdown. But the Harvard field generals would not trust him again, and on the next play there was a missed signal, and the ball was lost. Princeton benefited again from the same error in an early Yale game, when, just before Lamar made his famous run, the Yale captain abandoned the running game, which would have made the game secure, and took a chance on a kick which Lamar ran back the length of the field.

Another source of false tactics, so Mr. Camp goes on to say, lies in getting too much interested in a small point and, consequently, overlooking a big one. For example:

Lord Dunraven, in the quarrel he stirred up over the races between his *Valkyrie III* and *Defender* for the America's Cup, charged that the ballasting of the *Defender* had been changed after she had been measured for the races. The thing was manifestly impossible to any unprejudiced and expert judge, and was entirely impossible to the high type of American sportsmen who were in charge of the *Defender*. But Dunraven permitted his blundering resentment to go so far that he abandoned a series of races he had at least a chance to win, and caused a breach between British and American sportsmen which it took years to heal.

A case in which the small point was won with disastrous results came in the case of a Princeton-Harvard eligibility quarrel which resulted in the calling off of games between the two for a long period of years.

A different kind of insistence on a small point came in the international tennis match between Williams and Wilding. Williams took his first games easily and was breezing along nicely when he happened to drive a backhand stroke out of the corner of the court. He was not rattled, but he was a little obstinate. The next time he had a chance he tried the stroke again, and again missed. Thereafter he played for that corner every time he got a chance, missing steadily and losing the match to steady-going Wilding because of his desire to make a particular, and unnecessary, play.

One of the blunders which in the light of events becomes most ridiculous is that of getting out of touch with the way the world is moving. This seldom occurs in sports, and when it does come it affects the general standing of some sport, rather than a particular game. But one of the kind, which is truly historic, occurred at Princeton away back in 1787, when the faculty passed the following rule:

Whereas, the game played by students in the rear campus with bat and ball is rude and unbecoming gentlemen,

And whereas, on account of the alternate heats and colds,

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How Manufacturers Reduce Cost of Building 15%

The Application of Mill Construction to Factory Building. Also Reduces Carrying Charges, Taxes, Insurance

MANY a business man has, in the last twelve months, come to realize the true meaning of costly factory buildings.

Extravagant building investments, entailing high, fixed overhead, are proving an almost insurmountable handicap in the present intensely competitive period.

A big price to pay for yielding to fear of fire, instead of investigating the causes of fire and the real facts of fire protection.

And entirely unnecessary when the application of a single established principle of commercial building construction, coupled with adequate sprinkler protection, might have *saved them 15% on building investment, 15% on interest carrying charges, a considerable amount on taxes and as much as 75% on actual insurance costs.*

NO wonder industrial executives are, more and more, figuring necessary industrial building in terms of fire resistant, sprinklered "mill construction."

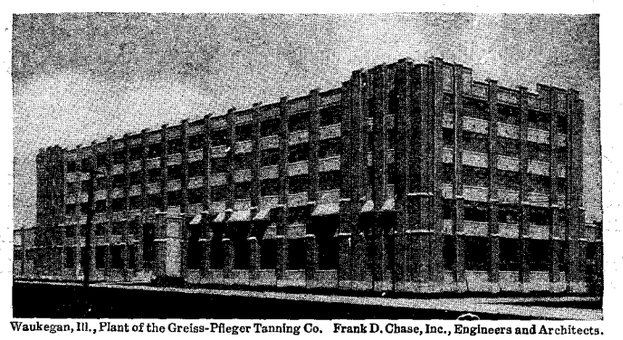
They are finding that insurance rates are much lower than on so-called fireproof buildings, unsprinklered, while the rate is, at the same time, applied on a lower valuation.

It is, after all, not buildings so much as contents that constitute fire hazard; and trying to reduce fire hazard by increasing building investment only piles up the overhead, and unnecessarily increases costs.

Engineers and architects, long familiar with the principle of fire-resistant, sprinklered "mill construction," yet obliged to limit its use because of lack of sufficient uniformly safe timbers with which to apply it, are now unhesitatingly recommending it.

MANUFACTURERS who have assumed that so-called fire-proof building is necessary to lower insurance rates are surprised to discover that thousands of the greatest mills in the country—sprinklered "mill construction" buildings, in which brick and wood have been intelligently combined into factories of great utility and adaptability—are paying today lower insurance costs than almost any other class of insurance risks and that their losses over a recent three-year period have averaged only 3½ cents per $100.00 of insurance written.

Let us make every day "Fire Prevention Day"



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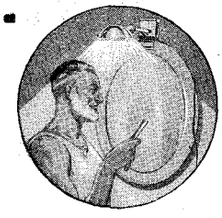

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

it is injurious to the health of those entrusted to our care: Therefore, be it forbidden."

That rule was not repealed for many generations and went far toward convincing the students that age had no sympathy with youth. Many direct clashes with the faculty grew out of it.

Allowing favoritism to creep in is one of the worst errors, and one of the commonest. There was a story, true or not, of a successful football coach who used to boast privately that his strategy was to find out what players on an opposing team belonged to the same fraternity as the captain or coaches, and to direct his plays against those men. He declared they always averaged well below the rest of the team.

One of the most spectacular defeats in sport, hinging on obstinacy, came in a Yale-Dartmouth baseball game. The pitcher, who was the Yale captain, had as his relief a man whose ability later made him a star in professional ball. In spite of the protests of the team, the captain, altho hit hard, insisted upon staying in. Dartmouth ran up six runs in the first two innings, and altho the change pitcher, who then went in, held them down to nothing in the remaining seven, the game was lost. Yale could get only three runs.

In view of the recent efforts to "clean up" college sports, especial interest attaches to Mr. Camp's observations of the folly of hiring ringers:

The psychological blunder of believing that loyalty and zeal can be bought shows up not infrequently in sport, where it takes the form of hiring "ringers." In the big schools the use of ringers is dying out not only for ethical reasons, but because they go wrong.

In the first place, they are not "at home" and comfortable with the regular students; they get no feeling of loyalty and solidarity; they are likely to become resentful, and they play only half-heartedly. In the second place, their play is merely a job to them, without personal interest, and they are likely to break up the morale of a team.

One of the most deadly of all blunders is the failure to know the rules of the game, and this is again an error in humanity, but turned in on oneself. When Merkle lost the Giants the world's championship his team paid a tremendous price; for a little neglect on the part of the coaches in the Yale-Harvard game, only last fall, there was a ghastly moment when a similar ignorance of the rules on the part of the Yale men almost brought early disaster, for in a momentary lapse the team seemed to forget that any ball kicked from a free catch is a free ball, and can be put in play wherever any onside man of either team can get it. Harvard had made a free catch and followed it with a try for goal, which failed. The ball went bouncing along behind the Yale goal line, none of the Yale men making any attempt to pick it up, since they all thought it was a normal touchback and not in play. But Macomber of Harvard followed it across the line and fell on it as soon as he could. If he had been able to do this before it rolled out of bounds, he would have had a touchdown. Fortunately for Yale the ball rolled a foot or two past the ropes, and she was saved.

ENTER PROF. COACH

SEVENTEEN college presidents met in Springfield, Mass., the other day and passed a resolution designed to take the control of athletics and coaching entirely out of the hands of the students themselves and deprive alumni councils of their power in college athletics. It was resolved:

That, recognizing that intercollegiate athletics are at present a part of the work of the Department of Physical Education, we recommend to our respective faculties and trustees that, beginning with the Fall of 1923, all coaches be appointed in the same way as are members of the faculty and other officers of the institution.

That, we further recommend that as soon as it is practicable, and if possible by the Fall of 1923, the present system of seasonal coaches be replaced by coaches who are members of the faculty as defined by the following terms:

They shall be paid by the college and only by the college; they shall be in residence throughout the year; they shall have other duties in the physical training department, or in some other department in addition to their coaching; they shall be paid at the same rate as other members of the faculty; they shall have the same permanence of appointment as other members of the faculty; they shall be selected in the same way as other members of the faculty."

Eleven colleges were represented at the Springfield conference—Amherst, Trinity, Bowdoin, Colby, Hamilton, Middlebury, Tufts, Vermont, Wesleyan, Williams, and Union. The resolution would give the coach a wholly new standing. Enter Prof. Coach.

A correspondent of the Newport *Times* reports that "Harvard, Yale and Princeton are not expected to vote to do away with the seasonal coach," tho "some stand may have to be taken in favor of graduate coaches in case it is possible to secure suitable ones for the different sports." As the writer goes on to say,

Of the five major sports at Harvard only one is coached by a professional, the baseball team, which is handled by Jack Slattery, an ex-major leaguer. The sole seasonal coach is Dr. Heber Howe, in charge of the crew, who is listed as an instructor in physical education.

Graduates coach football, track and hockey, and among the minor sports, tennis and lacrosse. Faculty coaching, it is said, could be applied to smaller colleges where the candidates for athletic teams are few, but it would be almost impossible at a large college where several thousand students are eligible for athletics.

Commenting on the position taken by the eleven college presidents at Springfield, the New York *Tribune* observes, "This is a revolutionary move," but approves of it on the whole, as

The system of seasonal coaches not only has tended to put a premium upon a single small successful team, but also has placed an advantage on the side of the college with a large financial backing, which has the opportunity of obtaining more skilled instructors than its less wealthy rivals. Thus to eliminate the money element is at the same time to remove some of the dangers of encroaching professionalism and to exclude unwelcome foreign influences.

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It is perhaps unfortunate that there is no prospect that the good points of this change are likely to be readily adaptable in the bigger colleges. Under the present system institutions such as Harvard and Yale and Princeton, with many wealthy graduates keenly interested in the athletic contests, enjoy to a peculiar extent the advantages of being able to hire the best possible instructors and concentrate on the development of crack teams.

However, it appears that the "Big Three," as represented by their undergraduate press, are anxious to "clean up" college sport in whatever ways seem feasible. According to the Providence *Journal*,

There are three drastic changes advocated by these undergraduates: first, the abolition of pre-season practise; second, the disapproval of intersectional games; and third, the ending of organized scouting for players.

At Princeton, meanwhile, eighteen athletes have been barred from participation in college sports because found to be receiving financial aid from the alumni. As the New York *Herald* declares,

In justice to the young men the faculty can not make it too clear that nothing dishonorable is charged or implied against them. The academic requirements at Princeton always have been high. All of these eighteen students have met those standards.

But the financial aid from alumni strikes the *Herald* as misplaced and a detriment to the college, for

When an old grad picks a student to send to the alma mater, he picks him rather for breadth of shoulder than for breadth of forehead. The alumni are not bothered by reports that their colleges have fallen down academically, but they suffer great mental anguish when their college teams are beaten at football or on the track by their ancient rivals. Hence the alumni recruit brawn rather than brain. Sending a mere dig back to the dear old college will not bring any great glory to the alma mater, but a good drop kicker and line plunger certainly will. The fact remains, nevertheless, that Chief Justice Taft's plea for scholarship before athletics is of the utmost importance.

Harvard and Yale are passing through the same phase that has produced these results at Princeton, and the Princetonians expect the same frankness from the other members of the collegiate trinity because the investigation which was made at Princeton was made under an agreement with Harvard and Yale to go thoroughly into the finances of every student in athletics.

The alumni of Harvard and Yale are quite as philanthropic as those of Princeton and, like the alumni of Princeton, they have been aiding some broad-shouldered youths to get the full benefits of a university training and some of the best football coaching available. Some persons may think Princeton is leaning over backward in the effort to keep its sports absolutely above suspicion. The other two should lean with Princeton.

An "important step," the *Herald* calls the eleven college presidents' endeavor to enthrone Prof. Coach, as eventually "This may lead to dispensing with all coaches.

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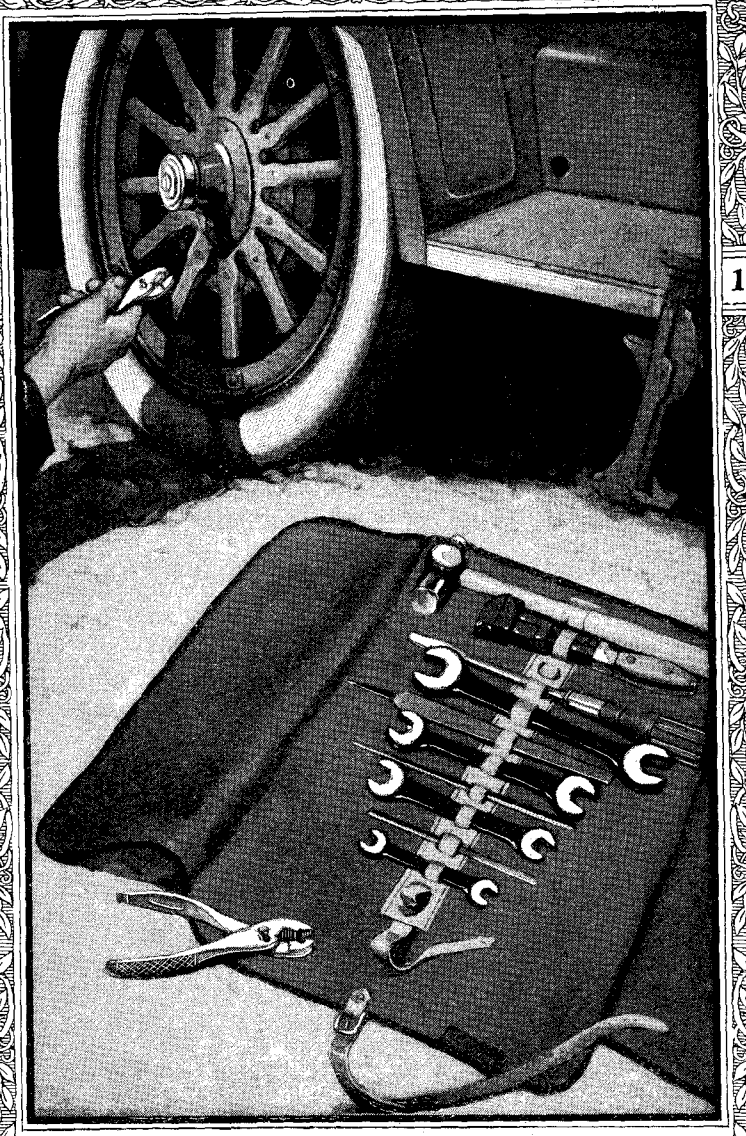

For the Motorist

CAN you say of the tools in your equipment,—these are *good* tools? Haven't you felt some time that you would give a lot for a sturdier pair of pliers with a real grip? Haven't you wanted a screwdriver with a blade that really fitted the screw slot?

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Jim Henry's Column

An Interesting Theory

You may have noticed during the past year, at the bottom of my column, this little phrase, "Mennen Talcum for Men—it doesn't show."

An advertising expert gave me the theory. He said that if a man sees a simple, true statement about an article repeated often enough, he is bound to believe it in the end and buy.

There must be something in it, for our sales on Mennen Talcum for Men have increased not quite 100%.

I don't understand such things myself. Advertising gets more mysterious to me every day. For example, I am going to devote this whole column to telling you about our Talcum for Men. When I get through, you will know how good it is and how necessary to after-shaving and after-bathing comfort, and you will fully intend to buy a box at once. Yet I may have to keep reminding you for months, before you try it.

It is unfortunate for men that talcum was used first on babies, and second, on noses. I suppose if soap had started as a beautifier, most men would still be too proud to use it.

Now, Talcum is simply a skin soother and protector. It supplies a fairy, gauze-like film which covers sensitive skin and protects it from wind, sun and the friction of clothing.

After shaving, your pores are open and your skin is sensitive, especially so where a collar rubs against your neck. Talcum protects it. Of course, Talcum makes your face feel smooth and silky, but that is unimportant, except to the amorous.

Mennen Talcum for Men is a regular male powder, made and mildly perfumed exclusively for men. Being neutral in tone, it doesn't show when used after shaving. A Talcum shower after your bath will make you feel cool and loose for hours. Of course, if you are one of these big fellows who chafe and get all raw in hot weather, you need Kora-Konia, but for general, every day, all over comfort, try Mennen Talcum for Men.

The druggist round the corner sells it.

Jim Henry
(Mennen Salesman)

THE MENNEN COMPANY
NEWARK, N.J. U.S.A.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

At least it should end the ridiculous practise of hiring professional athletes at salaries higher than the college presidents receive." And if Prof. Coach appears at first blush a somewhat amusing addition to the faculty, there are those who suggest that the innovation, once adapted, will be highly beneficial in its effect upon the faculty itself. Says Mr. S. D. Edwards in a letter to the sporting editor of the New York *Tribune:*

I submit this text: "Why not restore the balance between college football and academic work by raising the standard of class-room instruction to the plane of professional coaching?"

Coaches are required not merely to know football, but to be able to teach it.

Professors lecture on "Motivation." Coaches practise it. Professors advocate skill in fundamentals; coaches demand it. Professors aim at self-mastery on the part of students. Coaches secure it for their purposes.

The place of football is surely out of proportion as compared with academic work, but proper proportion can be restored by invigorating the latter as well as by weakening the former.

WOMAN—CAN SHE GOLF?

THE other day the famous English golfer, Mr. Harry Vardon, was talking with a friend who remarked upon the curiously small number of first-rate women golfers. "Proportionally," said his friend, "the number compares very unfavorably with that of first-class men players," and he asked:

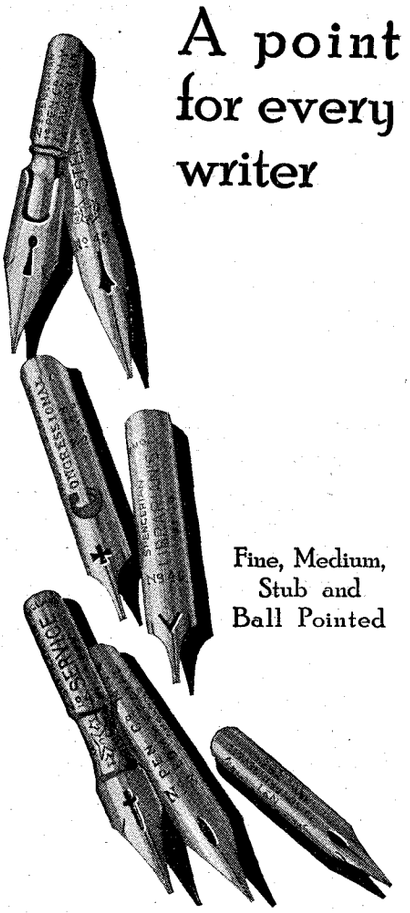
"What is the reason?—as a rule, women have more opportunities than men for practising. Their sphere being in the home, they are usually within easy reach of the local course, and on most days they can spare enough time from their household and social duties to have a round of golf.

"As a matter of fact, I am certain that they do play more than men except at week-ends. And look at the lessons they take all the year round! The average man has virtually no lessons in the winter, because it is as much as he can do to obtain two or three rounds. And yet what do we find? Miss Cecil Leitch and Miss Joyce Wethered stand virtually in a class by themselves. Miss Janet Jackson, Miss Gladys Bastin, Miss Joy Winn, and Miss Molly Griffiths are very fine players, but where are the others who could be called first-class lady golfers? They are very hard to name."

This seemed to Mr. Vardon an observation worth answering, and in the New York *Evening Post* he writes:

I am far from saying that my good friend's criticism is wholly sound. It is set down simply as the opinion of one who has seen most of the championships—women's and men's—in recent times. But there may be an element of truth running through it in the sense that while lady golfers are tremendously keen—I always think that they contest their everyday "friendly"

A point for every writer



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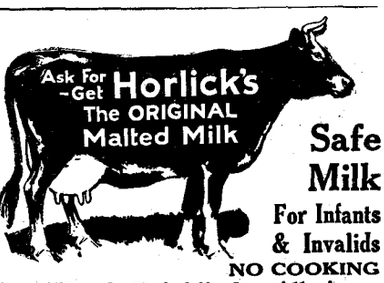

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matches in a spirit of greater intensity than men show in theirs—comparatively few attain a very high standard.

Truly, I suppose, the number of first-class lady players ought to be larger. One point which has appealed to me particularly in a long experience as showing that ladies are well adapted to excel at golf is that they scarcely ever lose their tempers. They are far more patient than men in a game which has many exasperations and set-backs. Or, at any rate, they are capable of controlling their feelings, which is in itself a golden gift on the links.

Most of us know male acquaintances who in provocative circumstances look as black as thunder; declare that they will never play the wretched game again; protest that they only knock the ball round for amusement, and that the fellow who can find any satisfaction in doing record scores is welcome to it, and, after a few more foozles, fling an offending club into the rough. Has anybody ever seen a feminine golfer thus demonstrative? I never have in the whole of my forty years on the links.

So that it is not a temperamental failing—a very important matter in golf—that prevents the sex from producing an army of first-class players. Then what is it? More than anything else does it seem to me that many lady golfers with perfect swings and every promise of greatness miss their opportunities because they do not put enough pace into the club-head during the down swing.

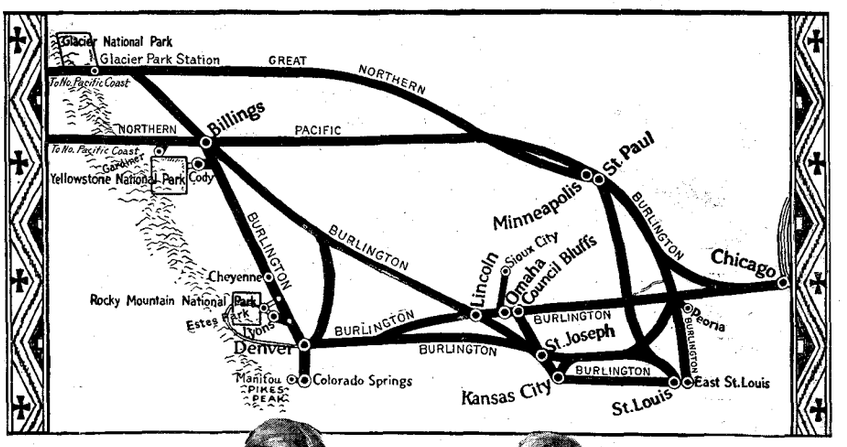
This certainly is not the weakness of Miss Cecil Leitch, nor of Miss Joyce Wethered, nor of Miss Janet Jackson, nor of Miss Gladys Bastin, nor of a few others mentioned by my friend, the critic. These players hit the ball with decisiveness and snap; there is nothing sluggish about the way in which they make the impact. But they are the exceptions.

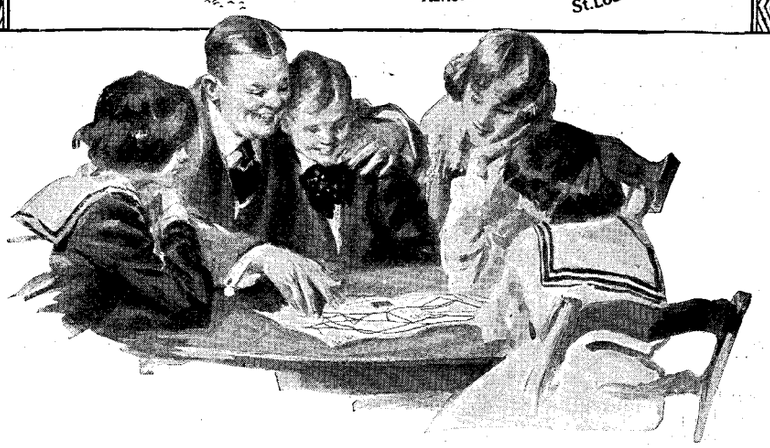
To be sure, there are plenty of men players who lack that great essential of the down swing—accelerating the club-head more and more from the moment that it has reached a stage about a quarter of the way down until it strikes the ball. You do not want to start putting pace on to it the instant you begin to recover it from the top of the swing; the first movement should be, indeed, strictly a matter of recovering the club-head from behind your own head and guiding it into a position in which you feel that you have perfect control over it for hitting.

That instant arrives just after it has passed the perpendicular in the down swing. From that moment speed up the club-head for all you know, for the rest of the swing must have a considerable element of snap in it.

I really do think that the great majority of lady golfers fail in this respect—that they are more addicted than men to hesitency in the down swing. "Slow back" is an old maxim and a very good one for most golfers. Champions sometimes flout it, having cultivated infinite confidence and certainty; on the other hand, I do not know anybody who takes the club back much more slowly than Edward Ray. But when he brings it down it gathers pace so rapidly that at the impact his club-head is traveling just about as fast as club-heads could be made to travel by human hands.

That so many lady golfers have a true swing which lacks the "swish" coming down—the keynote of accurate, decisive hitting—is due, perhaps, to self-consciousness. The feminine player is apt to fear that she is going to make a blunder, and so she hesitates and lets the shot trail off at





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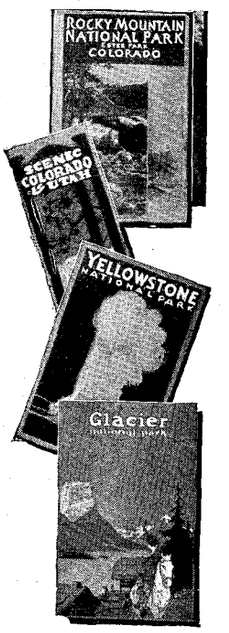

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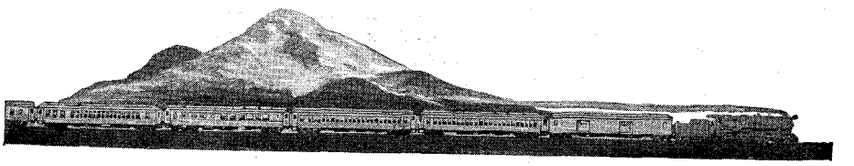

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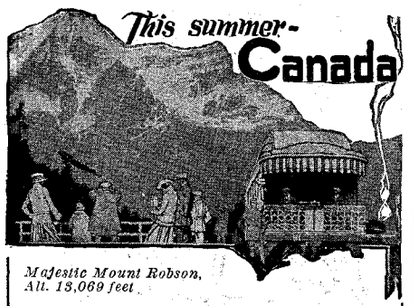

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

the last moment. I verily believe that most of the bad shots made by women with good golfing styles are caused by hesitation just where there should be acceleration.

A mistake made by many lady golfers is that they think they ought to have clubs appreciably lighter than those used by men. If a woman player selects a very light club it will not be capable of doing the work that is needed of it. It will be so much like a feather in her hands that more or less naturally she will bring it down gently. I am by no means a believer in heavy clubs (my own driver weighs 13½ ounces), but you want to "feel" the club-head as you address the ball with it, and to feel that, while it is not dragging at your hands, there is sufficient substance in it to stimulate the desire to hit hard with it.

Worst of all is a light niblick. A lady golfer requires a stout niblick of average weight. One of her handicaps as compared with man is that often she lacks the strength to recover from difficult places.

She must have a heavy niblick to do the work for her. It will do it all right if she brings it down firmly just behind the ball in a bunker, burying the head of the club in the sand with the force of the blow. The ball will be forced out of its retreat. Lady players have the reputation of being weak in bunkers. I think it is often because their niblicks are too light.

AMERICA, MEET MR. CHOW

"NO can do," or words to that effect, exprest the Chinese gentleman's attitude toward sports only a few years ago. They were beneath his dignity. And yet from China comes "this chap with a name made famous the world over by the doughboy" and in athletic circles by the recent record: "Running Broad Jump—won by Chow, Penn., distance, 21 feet 10½ inches." Accordingly, the American intercollegiate indoor broad jump champion is Frederick S. T. Chow, of Peking, China. Writing in the New York *Tribune*, Mr. Jack Masters observes,

Until this sturdy son of the "Forbidden City," which houses the Dragon Throne of the Son of Heaven, flashed across the title horizon, none of his race had so much as made a dent in the surface of our national amateur track and field championships.

Chow, who speaks with only a slight accent, would much rather tell of his brother's exploits than relate his own achievements, but as the brother in question also appears to have reached into the heights of fame, possibly Frederick is justified. I shall let him tell about it in his own quaint manner of speech.

"I have been broad jumping since I was in school in Peking, where I attended preparatory department of the Peking National University. I was then champion of all-around athletics—that is, I scored most points. At home I received training from my brother, Clarence S. K. Chow, who is a Yale letter man in basketball.

"He is quite an athlete also in hurdles and pole vault, and has record of 11 feet 10 inches in latter event. Clarence represented China in the first Far Eastern Olympic games at Manila, in which only

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the Philippine Islands, Japan and China were eligible. He won second place in decathlon and standing high jump, and was third in pole vault. I mention him because I owe him a good deal in coaching and training me before I came to this country.

"Since coming here several years ago I received valuable training from Coach Moakley, of Cornell, and my present tutor, Lawson Robertson. In Cornell I made my numerals and was on the freshman team, but before I advanced far I had to go to University of Illinois to study railway administration, as I am specializing in that course. I was there only one year and was not eligible for the team.

"Then I was transferred to Penn to finish off my course, and as a junior last year I did not compete or enter team, but simply took track class to fulfil credit for physical education as required here."

Lawson Robertson, the Penn coach, deserves the credit for discovering Chow, we are told, and it took shrewd discernment, as the young Chinaman "lacks the stature of many of the most successful broad jumpers." But size and weight are not everything, one way or the other. Mr. Masters quotes Chow as remarking:

"One afternoon while on the field Robbie said to me, 'See that man running along the backstretch?' I turned and saw a great fat man running so slow along the track that even a snail could have beaten him. 'What is he doing?' I asked. 'You guess,' said Robbie. 'Well,' said I, 'he must be your weight man, training for a fat man's race.' Then Robbie laughed heartily and said, 'No; he is my best pole-vaulter.'"

Chow began to hit his stride as soon as Robertson took him in hand. The youngster won six first and two second places in the fall meets in addition to his crowning effort at the national championships.

He is devoting much time to the technique of his specialty and will most likely develop the famous snap of the legs, which, coming just as the athlete is about to land, adds several inches to the jump.

Should he master this trick Chow will surely be a factor in the coming outdoor intercollegiate championships, as well as the national A. A. U. title meet. He is unusually keen about jumping, and the expert advice of Robertson, coupled with the lad's already great start, may easily carry him to greater heights. He will undoubtedly represent China in the next Olympic games, as will his brother.

It appears that Chow wanted to compete in the high hurdles at the title meet. He did run in two of the preliminary heats of that event, but Robbie insisted that he reserve his full strength for the running broad jump, in which he later scored his impressive victory.

The little Penn star has great hopes that his ancient country will awaken to the advantages of athletics. He is especially anxious that American coaches be retained by the China university to teach track, football, baseball, swimming, tennis, etc. Baseball and soccer have advanced rapidly; the latter is a national sport in the Far East, and the Chinese baseball team which recently toured this country administered several defeats to our leading college nines.

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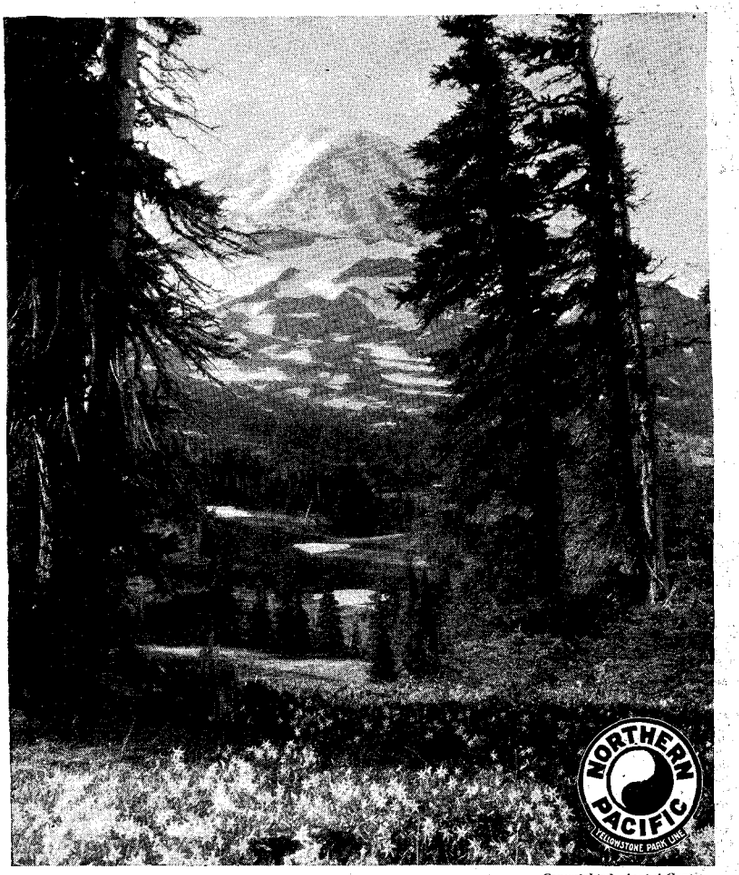

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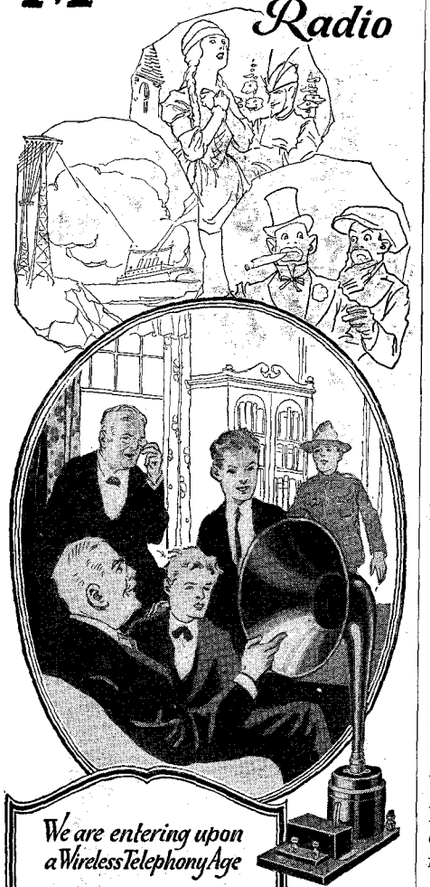

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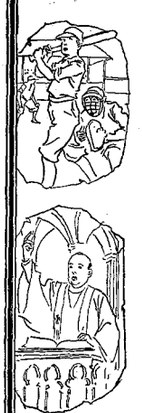

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SCIENCE · AND · INVENTION · CONTINUED

THE GAS THAT WILL GO UP WITHOUT A BLOW-UP

A NEW era in the progress of lighter-than-air aviation began on the day when the United States Navy non-rigid airship *C-7* was drawn out of her aerodrome at Hampton Roads, Virginia, and headed for the national capital, 140-odd miles away. The *C-7* was the first lighter than-air vessel to be inflated with helium; and her voyage was intended to demonstrate the value of that non-inflammable gas in the realm of aviation. Her envelope was filled with 176,400 cubic feet of the rare gas, which represented the fruit of epoch-making labors on the part of a group of American technicists. Let us hark back more than five decades, suggests an aeronautical writer, Robert C. Skerrett, in *Leslie's Illustrated Weekly* (New York)—

when scientists discovered in the sun the presence of that element which made the exploit of the *C-7* possible. In 1868 a party of "star gazers" were in India for the purpose of observing a solar eclipse, and they had with them an instrument called a spectroscope. When the vaporous atmosphere around the sun was viewed through this apparatus there was revealed a peculiarly brilliant yellow line which differed somewhat from the yellow line characteristic of sodium. The wise men finally decided that the novel luminous streak was evidence of a new element—at least, one unknown to the dwellers on earth, so they named it helium, derived from the Greek word for the sun.

In 1895, Sir William Ramsay, repeating an experiment made seven years earlier by Doctor W. F. Hillebrand, of the United States Geological Survey, obtained a gas which also produced in the spectroscope the yellow line seen in 1868, and thus showed that helium did exist on our globe. Subsequently, this rare gas was found to be given forth in volcanic exhalations and in the breath issuing from various mineral springs; and its presence in the atmosphere was also determined in the proportion of one volume of helium in 185,000 volumes of air. Laboratory tests proved that the gas would not ignite nor would it combine chemically with any other element. In short, it was inert.

While investigations brought to light that helium was widely distributed throughout the terrestrial crust—generally in minute quantities, it remained for two American technicists to disclose that large supplies of helium were carried in the natural gas of oil-fields. Here, again, is an instance of how the scientist stumbles unexpectedly upon Nature's secrets. Out in Kansas, nineteen years back, a well sunk to a depth of four hundred feet tapped gas which was so low in heat value that it was thought to be commercially useless, and a sample of the gas was submitted to the State University for analysis. Messrs. H. P. Cady and D. F. McFarland, of that institution, ascertained that the natural gas was very high in nitrogen, which is a very common inert or incombustible gas. This was sufficient to explain the undesirable properties of the natural gas; but these experts pursued their analyses further and thus discovered the existence of 1.84 per cent. of helium. Strange as it may seem now, little if any heed was given to this revelation, which meant that millions of cubic feet of helium were liberated from the bowels of the earth annually and set free into the atmosphere. The World War altered the common indifference which had hitherto prevailed toward helium as an element of any practical importance; and we shall see presently that helium-bearing natural gas may henceforth be counted among the richest of our underground resources.

As early as 1915, we are reminded, Sir William Ramsay was seeking in the British Isles for a source of helium to supply the British dirigibles, which were hampered by fear of a fate like that which was overtaking so many of the hydrogen-filled German airships. However—

Sir William Ramsay failed in his quest at home for helium; and similar efforts in Canada bore no practical fruit, altho some helium was recovered from native natural gas. The whole outlook was improved, however, when we entered the war, and steps were promptly taken to profit by the earlier discoveries of Messrs. Cady and McFarland and by the later surveys of certain of our Federal Bureaus. It was then known that natural gas from some of the oil-fields in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas contained more than 0.50 per cent. of helium, and it was believed that this could be extracted mechanically and on a commercial scale provided existing apparatus were adapted to this end. What followed is typical of American enterprise and engineering cunning. But before we tell this story the reader should have some basis of comparison by which to judge what has been done to give us helium to replace gaseous hydrogen. Hydrogen can be made for from four to twenty dollars a thousand cubic feet, depending on its qualities, and there are three methods available for its manufacture—known as the silicol, the electrolytic, and the iron-contact processes.

Prior to 1917, helium, generally speaking, was pretty much of a laboratory curiosity, and there had been separated the world over probably not more than 100 cubic feet—the cost of production being somewhere around $2,000 a cubic foot. To-day, thanks to the Government's efforts, we are in a position to obtain helium from natural gas for approximately six cents a cubic foot! This price is admittedly too high to warrant the substitution of helium for hydrogen in civil airships, but the state of the art of recovery, considered in the light of what has been achieved in so brief a span, is a promise of still cheaper helium in the near future. Any widening of the use of dirigibles for the transportation of passengers and postal or express matter will give the necessary encouragement to the erection of industrial plants for the extraction of helium.

To-day our Government dirigibles are drawing upon Production Plant No. 1 at Fort Worth for their helium. This establishment was constructed after three experimental plants had been in service for some months. It has been operating for a little more than a year, and is able to treat about 5,000,000 cubic feet of raw gas daily. It is capable of yielding from 25,000 to

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30,000 cubic feet of helium in that interval, depending upon the composition of the natural gas. This helium, 92 per cent. pure, costs $56 a thousand cubic feet; but it seems that this figure does not include certain overhead charges or the amortization of the plant.

It should be borne in mind by the reader that the extraction of helium from natural gas tends, if anything, to make the gas better suited to industrial and domestic consumption; and, as a fact, the gas so modified at the helium plants has been passed right on into the distributing mains which supply the populace of Forth Worth and Dallas. There is a decided improvement in the burning quality of the natural gas where the process removes a measure of the nitrogen, as is the case in Production Plant No. 1. The nitrogen so reclaimed is used in one stage of the extraction of helium from the raw gas.

Our Government geologists have determined that natural gas emanating from fields in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, California, Montana and Ohio carries helium in sufficient volume to justify commercial recovery; and with the creation of suitable collecting facilities it would be feasible to gather from these sources every twenty-four hours quite 5,000,000 cubic feet of this non-inflammable buoyant gas. The amount of helium required for airships varies agreeably to the size of the craft. In the case of the *ZR-2*, her gas bags had a capacity of 2,700,000 cubic feet of hydrogen, and for a given lifting force a somewhat larger amount of helium would be essential. This fact is mentioned in order that we may appreciate how much helium would be needed to inflate a numerous fleet of commercial or military dirigibles. And this brings us to a fascinating aspect of this whole subject.

The scientific world is at odds as to the origin of helium. One faction contends that helium is the by-product of radioactive processes occurring within the earth's crust, while another group claims that helium formed a part of the globe's atmosphere when our sphere was cast off from the sun ages back, and they tell us that this "primordial helium" was imprisoned within the terrestrial substance during successive geological alterations. If this be true then the gas, which may yet revolutionize aeronautics, is actually kin to the helium of the solar atmosphere! Whatever be the origin of helium, the immediate question is: How can we conserve this buoyant medium in immense quantities when we have effected its recapture by the means already described?

Experience has proved that we can not rely upon innumerable small steel tanks, each charged at high pressure with 200 cubic feet of free helium; and suggestions have been advanced looking to underground storage. For instance, tunnels four or five hundred feet long and eight feet in diameter might be driven in sandstone formations and made tight by lining them with copper or lead; again, great bottle-like cavities, fifty feet in diameter, might be excavated deep in salt deposits; while parts of abandoned mines of divers sorts could be sealed with concrete and rendered fit for the retention of helium at a pressure of several hundred pounds per square inch. Helium stored in this manner would involve an annual outlay of but a fraction of a cent. per cubic foot of gas.

From a laboratory curiosity helium has become a commercial commodity, and there are ample reasons for believing that it may yet be found of much service to man in other ways than that of robbing the airship of one of its greatest perils.

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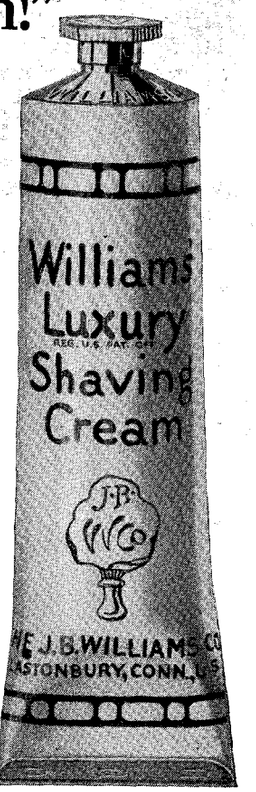

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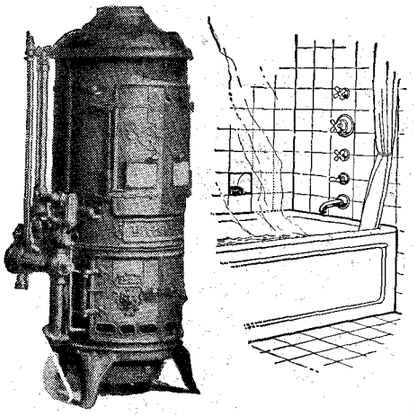

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

THE FARTHEST STAR

THE record long distance for stellar objects is held at present by a faint globular star cluster which is 220,000 light-years from the earth, we are told by Isabel M. Lewis, of the U. S. Naval Observatory, writing in Science Service's *Science News Bulletin* (Washington). This cluster is known only by its catalog number of N.G.C. 7006. When the human race was still in its infancy, the light-rays that are now entering our telescopes from this cluster started on their journey at the speed of 186,000 miles a second. While these rays have been traveling, the sun with its planets has also been journeying onward at the rate of about one million miles a day, and has covered a distance of fourteen light-years. She continues:

Every 15,750 years the sun covers a distance of one light-year, which is equal to about six trillion miles. The nearest star, Alpha Centauri, is four and one-third light-years away, and the brightest star, Sirius, is eight and one-half light-years from the earth. So our solar system has traveled a distance greater than that which separates us from the nearest stars while the light from this cluster has been speeding toward us.

The method of measuring the distances and diameters of the globular star clusters was developed by Dr. Harlow Shapley, formerly of the Mount Wilson Observatory, now Director of the Harvard College Observatory. Dr. Shapley has made a detailed study of practically all of the known globular clusters, about seventy in number. The results of his investigations show that all of these clusters are at enormous distances from the earth. Even the nearest Omega Centauri is more than 22,000 light-years away, and many of the clusters are nearly as distant as N.G.C. 7006.

Measurements of the distances of the globular clusters are obtained through a determination of the apparent brightness of giant variable stars that exist in all of the clusters. The absolute magnitude or intrinsic brightness of the giant red and giant white variable stars is very accurately known. So when the apparent brightness of these stars has been found, the distance of the cluster they are in is obtained from a very simple relationship connecting the apparent brightness and the absolute magnitude or intrinsic brightness. In fact, now that the method has been perfected, there is less labor entailed in determining the distance of a globular star cluster many thousand light-years away than in finding the distance of the nearest stars by the trigonometric method of direct measurement, and the results are proportionally more accurate. It has been estimated that the errors in the values given for the distances of the globular clusters do not exceed one-fifth of the measured distances.

All the globular clusters consist of thousands of suns, many of which are several hundred times more brilliant than our own sun. Indeed, a star no brighter than the sun would be entirely invisible if located in one of these clusters. The diameters of some of the globular clusters are so great

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that light would take several hundred years to cross them.

In the most powerful telescopes N.G.C. 7006 appears visually as a nebulous star, but a seven-minute exposure on a fast photographic plate has shown about two hundred stars in this cluster that are well within the limit of visibility of the greatest telescopes.

GRAVITATION WORKING FULL TIME

H. G. WELLS, in his "First Men in the Moon," tells how his hero invented a "gravitation screen," through which the earth's attraction could not act, so that above it he and his companion rose to the Moon unhindered. According to an Italian physicist named Majorana, any mass of matter is capable of acting in some degree as such a screen. In other words, he thinks that ordinary matter possesses a power of "gravitational absorption," lessening the attraction between two other bodies when it is interposed. The possibility of such action had been foreseen, but the proof of its non-existence had been regarded as satisfactory. That other investigators do not regard Majorana's discovery as thoroughly well established, we gather from the following article, by Paul R. Heyl of the U. S. Bureau of Standards, in *Science* (New York). Says Mr. Heyl:

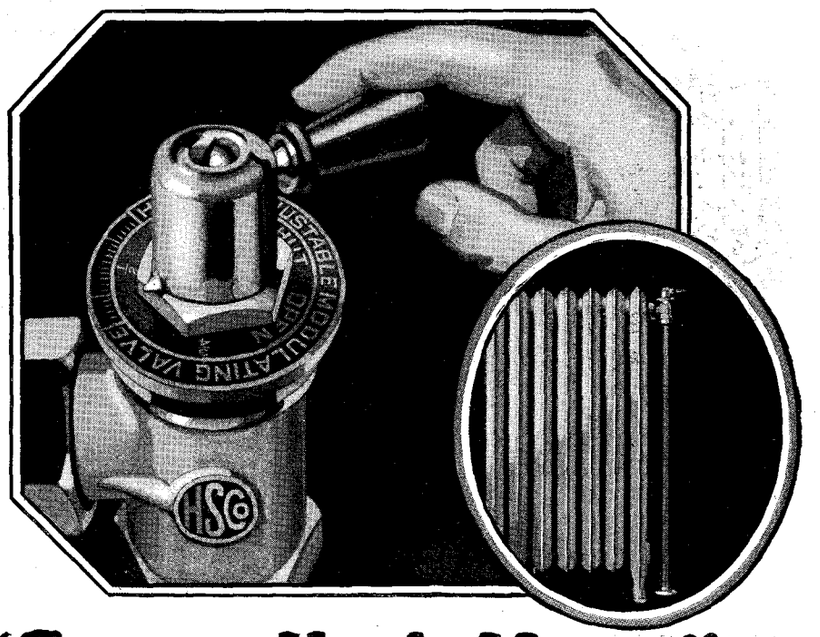
"Russell, in a recent article, has shown that astronomical and tidal phenomena would limit any gravitative absorption to one-thousandth or less of the amount announced by Majorana.

"Eichelberger and Morgan, of the U. S. Naval Observatory, have recently published the results of clock observations from 1903 to 1911, reduced so as to show a difference, if any, between the day and night rate. It appears from these results that such a difference can not exceed 0.005 second, about one-tenth that previously announced by the Lick Observatory. The writer is verbally informed that the Naval Observatory results from 1913 to 1918 bring this difference to a smaller figure.

"The existence of gravitative absorption should cause a pendulum clock to run slower by night than by day, on account of the absorption by the earth of the gravitative action between the pendulum bob and the sun. Taking Majorana's coefficient of absorption the average absorption of gravitation by the earth during the night would amount to about three per cent. of the solar gravitative acceleration at the distance of the earth. The total gravitative acceleration to which the pendulum bob is subjected would therefore be reduced at night by about 2 parts in 100,000 and the average time of swing increased by 1 part in 100,000.

"Taking 0.005 second as the greatest permissible change in 12 hours, the observations of Eichelberger and Morgan would limit the change in time to swing to something like 1 part in nine million.

"Majorana himself, in a later series of experiments carried out with a much more massive screen, apparently finds an absorption coefficient of only one-third the value given by his earlier experiments. In view of the extremely small quantity to be detected and the large amount of evidence against the existence of such an effect, it may be fairly assumed that Majorana's result is in error."



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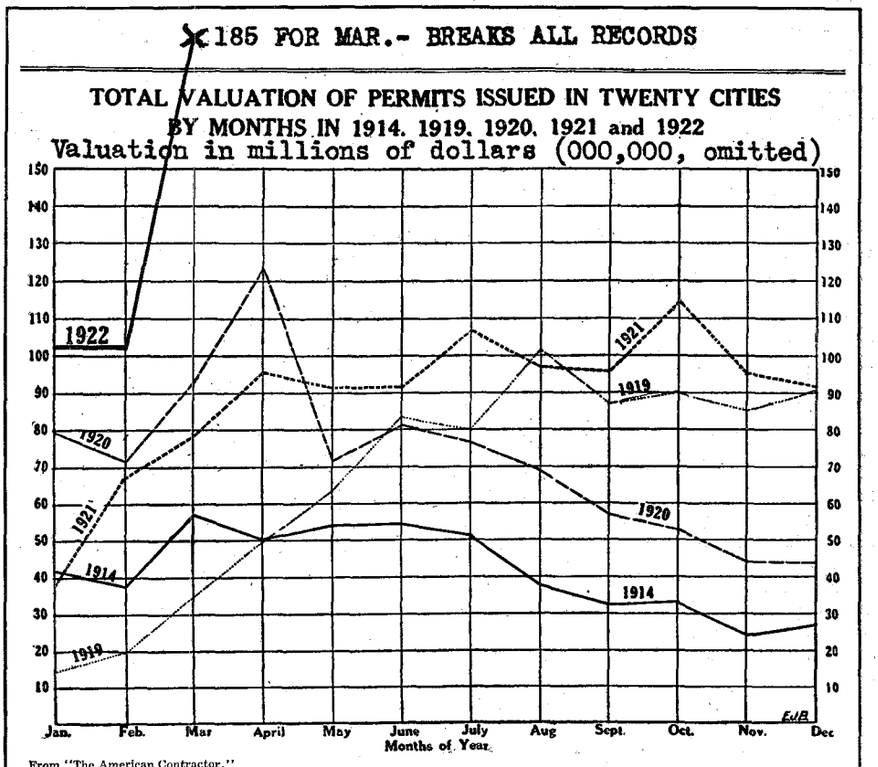
INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE SPRING BUILDING BOOM

IF construction is the key to the industry of America, which "unlocks all our our activities and resources," as a business authority recently stated, then the most solid ground for belief that the present revival in business is something real, permanent and substantial, lies in the reported beginnings of an actual building boom. Both *The American Contractor* (Chicago) and the F. W. Dodge Company report that there was a tremendous jump in building permits for March. The F. W. Dodge Company's figures show a more marked rise in residential than in industrial building. Recognition of the fact thus indicated led a banker to remark recently that whereas recovery from depression generally "begins with that kind of construction which has to do with business and industrial enterprises, this time it is beginning with that which concerns the comfort and welfare of people."

The American Contractor takes an extremely optimistic view of the situation in building, saying: "March building statistics throughout the United States break old records extending as far back as 1914, and conclusively point to the fact that the construction industry, which is the keynote industry in ushering back good times, is shouldering its way into activities which will shortly take the slack out of the present industrial situation." Official returns from the building departments of 190 cities in the United States show a valuation of $262,283,354 for building permits issued in March, where the returns for March, 1921, were only $131,905,317. The returns this year from 194 cities were $138,799,280 in January, and were $139,919,847 for 188 cities in February. Figures from the 41 cities reporting each more than a million dollars of new building for March show that March permits are almost half the whole valuation for the first three months of 1922. *The American Contractor* has been keeping statistical records of building permit valuations for 20 of our largest cities since 1914. The valuation for these 20 cities for March 1922 is $184,944,534, as compared with $102,120,974 in February and $102,037,602 in January. The March figure is the record for any month since *The American Contractor* began to keep records, "and is probably the record for all time." It "stands for itself and needs no explanation." More particulars about the building booms in certain important cities are given as follows:



From "The American Contractor."

IT LOOKS LIKE A BANNER YEAR FOR BUILDING.

With March breaking all records by showing building permits valued at a total $184,944,534 in 20 of our leading cities. These cities are: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Los Angeles, Baltimore, San Francisco, Cleveland, Seattle, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Louis, Dallas, New Orleans, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Buffalo and Atlanta.

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New York City establishes an unprecedented record, its March valuation being over one-half its total valuation for the first three months. The closest approach to the $104,598,548 March record was in October, 1921, when the total for the five boroughs amounted to $52,253,437. New York's total for the whole year 1921 was only $443,106,299, or just a little better than four times its March total for this year.

Chicago shows a steady growth in activity. Its permits in January amounted to $7,991,550; in February to $13,493,800; and its March permits to $19,333,900. This is a good showing which would be much better if labor disturbances were not a serious retarding factor.

Los Angeles activity continues to increase, its March returns being the highest of the year. Los Angeles' total for the year 1921 was $82,713,386—third highest in the United States.

Philadelphia takes a decided spurt in March, nearly totaling the sum of its January and February permits. Philadelphia's total valuation for 1921 was $43,291,550. The current March figures of $9,210,010 indicate that it will take much adversity to hold Philadelphia's 1922 record anywhere near to that of last year.

Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Portland, Ore., Pittsburgh, St. Paul, Atlanta, Louisville, Grand Rapids, Jersey City, Columbus, Fort Worth, Lawrence, Denver, Albany, Canton, Newark, and Dayton all record a greater valuation for March than for January and February combined.

"Construction Is on the Upgrade," is the title of an article in the current *Nation's Business*, in which the writer says:

Reports compiled by the Civic Development Department indicate that in 1922 we shall, for the first time since America entered the war, meet and perhaps by a small margin exceed the current increase of demand for dwellings. So we shall begin to cut down the accumulated shortage, which is estimated at from a million and a quarter to a million and a half.

Attention is called to the F. W. Dodge Company figures showing the very great increase in house building of recent months. But, says the writer, "we need to get what encouragement we can from this." For—

Up to the close of last year we were still adding to our housing shortage. And so great has this shortage become—estimated at approximately three years' pre-war normal production—that even if we begin on its reduction now, it will take us 12 years working at 25 per cent. above normal, to provide as adequately for our population as we did before the war.

In trying to forecast what the next few years, or even the remainder of this year, will show in the way of house-building, there are many factors to be considered, we are reminded. "If there is no general rise in materials prices, the prospect for continued revival of construction is good. Money for building is becoming more plentiful and cheaper." But, adds the writer in *The Nation's Business*, "if we begin to believe that the houses we are building and buying are so poorly constructed that money invested in them is money sunk, the effect may upset all our

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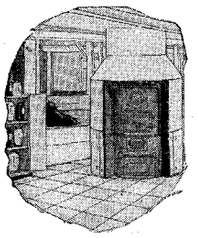

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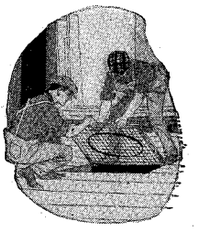

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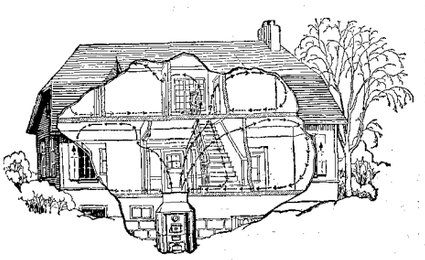

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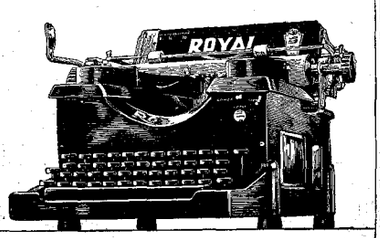


LIGHT-RUNNING
QUIET-RUNNING

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

calculations." Of late, it seems, there has been a great deal of poor workmanship, of shoddy construction, which is often blamed on the war. Now "the shoddy house is not a good investment. And unless houses are good investments we shall fail to find the capital necessary to build more than a fraction of those for which there is to-day a potential market. People will continue to live in cramped quarters as they are doing."

PRESENT HOLDINGS OF ALLIED LOANS IN THIS COUNTRY

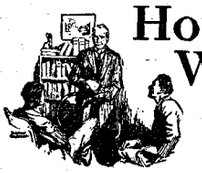
IN DISCUSSIONS of the Allied debt problem, the statement is sometimes made that American bankers favor canceling the debt because of their own large holdings of European government bonds, issued during the war period and sold on the market here, the idea being that a cancelation of the debts of our Government would enhance the value of other obligations. Some estimates of the amount of European government loans floated here since the beginning of the war and now held by private investors have put the total as high as $5,000,000,000. Statements like these are not exactly true, says Mr. Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Company. As *Bradstreet's* briefly summarizes information given by Mr. Lamont to the press:

The total amount of loans to the Allied Governments issued publicly in the United States—bought by American banks and banking houses and sold by them to investors—from the outbreak of the war in August, 1914, to January 1 of this year, Mr. Lamont says, was approximately $2,587,000,000. Of that total there has already been paid off about $1,770,000,000, leaving outstanding less than $818,000,000.

The total loans to European Allied Governments thus floated here and the amounts paid off and outstanding on January 1, 1922, are shown in the following table:

	Issued Aug. 1, 1914, to Jan. 1, '22	*Paid off Aug. 1, 1914, to Jan. 1, '22*	*Outstanding Jan. 1, '22*
Britain	$1,420,818,000	$1,027,231,000	$393,587,000
France	805,000,000	611,965,000	193,035,000
French cities	131,000,000	86,000,000	45,000,000
Belgium	109,270,000	9,525,000	99,745,000
Italy	36,311,000	25,000,000	11,311,000
Russia	85,000,000	10,000,000	75,000,000
Total	$2,587,399,000	$1,769,721,000	$817,678,000

Loans placed here since the Armistice aggregated about $641,000,000, but of that total approximately $500,000,000 represented merely refunding operations, Mr. Lamont points out, and therefore called for no fresh funds. Of the $818,000,000 still outstanding, the amount held by bankers is, he asserts, negligible, judging from a careful canvass; practically all of that total is in the hands of American investors. With the possible exception of the Russian $75,000,000 loan, he expresses the opinion that "they are good in themselves, and irrespective of whatever action may be taken on the debt question, as among the governments themselves."



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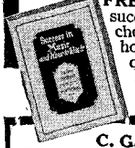

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Alas, Poor Darwin!—Mr. Bryan should not be so bitter against Darkin's theory of evolution.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Correct Impression, Too.—Jud Tunkins says a thoroughly self-satisfied man always gives the impression of being easily pleased.—*Washington Evening Star.*

Lenient, at That.—"The Poet Laureate," says a weekly paper, "used to get a butt of sack for his trouble." But nowadays many people are thinking that the butt should be dispensed with.—*Passing Show.*

Natural Climax.—"Jim Bilkins is dead."
"How come?"
"He stuck his head into the Red Dog saloon and hollered FIRE."
"Well?"
"They did."—*Siren.*

Not Past Hope.—PATRON OF THE ARTS—"Eighty-five francs? That's rather expensive for the work of a painter who's still alive."
ART DEALER—"Well, you might give me the money, and I'll see what can be done about it."—*Le Matin.*

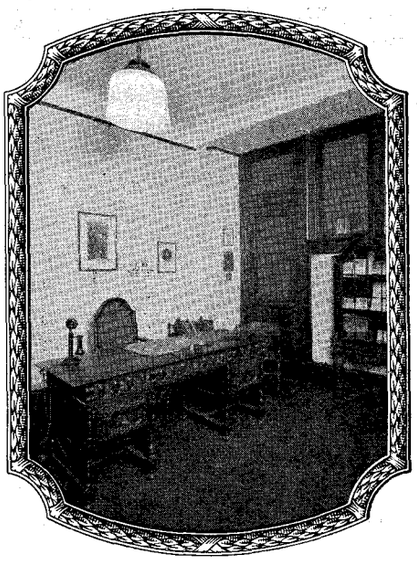
Eccentricities of Genius.—THE INTERVIEWER—"And please, sir, what have you to say on the subject of anonymous letters?"
THE GREAT MAN—"Stupid missives! I admit I invariably read anonymous letters—but I never answer them."—*Paris L'Illustration.*

Isn't Nature Wonderful?—"But surely," said the haughty dame, "if I pay the fare for my dog he will be treated the same as other passengers and be allowed to occupy a seat?"
"Of course, madam," the guard replied politely, "provided he does not put his feet on it."—*Pearson's Weekly.*

The Wonderful Movies.—"We'll have to stop work on 'The Gladiator's Daughter,'" said the movie producer.
"But we've built a section of Rome just for that picture."
"We can use it for 'The Steel King's Romance.' Put up a few modern signs, have one of our utility men pose as a traffic cop and we'll call it Pittsburg."—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

Times Have Changed.—"Do you remember the old stories about the boy who went to the great city and came back home just in time to pay the mortgage off the farm?"
"Yes" replied Farmer Corntossel. "It's different now. When a boy leaves the farm the home folks have to hold themselves in readiness to go to town and help him out with his rent and his grocery bill."—*Washington Evening Star.*

Sufficient Excuse.—Jack and Mary had just been to the grown-ups' church for the first time. A day or two afterward they were found in the nursery whispering audibly to each other.
"What are you children doing?" their nurse asked.
"We're playing church," replied Jack.
"But you shouldn't whisper in church," admonished nurse.
"Oh, we're the choir," said Mary.—*Christian Advocate.*



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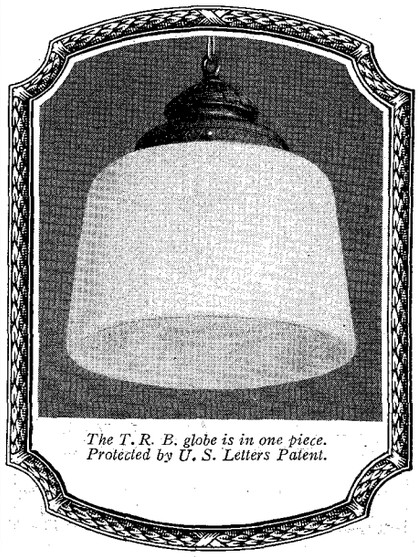

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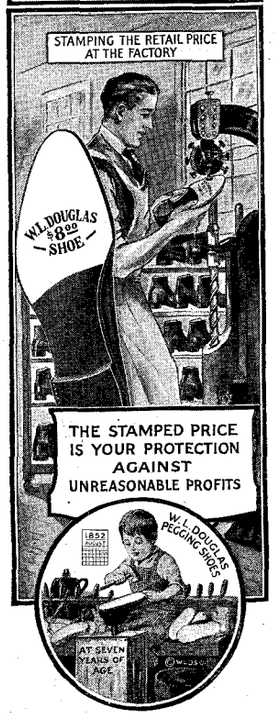
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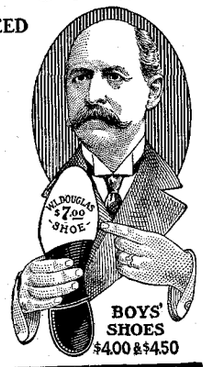

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THE SPICE OF LIFE
Continued

By the Sideshow Tent.—"Is the bearded lady your mamma?"

"No, she's my daddy."—*Kasper (Stockholm).*

A Dotty Reply.—Captain Jeffords hailed two of the craft and asked them if they needed assistance, but the hardy skippers answered "..o."—*New York Times.*

They Ought to Know.—"Do blondes have more admirers than brunettes?" asks a weekly journal. Why not ask some of the young ladies who have had experience in both capacities?—*Passing Show.*

Sure Sign.—JACK—"Halloa, Bert, who's the girl?"

BERT—"What d'you mean?"

JACK—"Well, you're not wearing a collar like that for fun, are you?"—*London Tit-Bits.*

Land of the Free.—Irv Cobb says he prefers to live in some free country, if there is one. Well, a man with his sense of humor ought to be able to call this a free country.—*R. K. Moulton in New York Evening Mail.*

Anywhere but Here.—You can lead a horse to the water, but you can't make it drink. An usher can lead a woman to a seat in a motion-picture house, but the chances are that she will take another one.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

Symptomatic Treatment.—DOCTOR—"But, my dear sir, I can't prescribe whisky for you unless I am convinced that you need it. What are your symptoms?"

PATIENT—"What symptoms would you suggest, Doctor?"—*Life.*

Try Him with Hash.—Mrs. Jones was entertaining some of her son's little friends. "Willie," she said, addressing a six-year-old who was enjoying a plate of cold beef, "are you sure you can cut your own meat?"

The child, who was making desperate efforts with his knife and fork, replied:

"Yes, thanks. I've often had it as tough as this at home."—*The Christian Evangelist.*

They're Growing Rarer.—General Cornelius Vanderbilt, at a dinner on his yacht *Romola*, told a war story. "What was true of the Civil War will be true of the World War some day," he began. "In a hotel smoking-room back in the '90s a number of veterans got into a dispute over a certain battle. The veterans—all men of high rank—argued very turbulently. But a quiet man spoke up and said: 'Gentlemen, I happened to be there at that engagement, and I think I can settle the point at issue.' And settle he did. The hotel proprietor, much imprest, said to him when he got through: 'My dear sir, what may have been your rank in the army?' 'I was a private, sir, a full private,' was the calm reply. A short time afterward the full private asked for his bill, as he was about to depart, but the proprietor said to him: 'Not a penny, sir! Not a penny! You owe me nothing.' 'Why, how is that?' the other demanded in bewilderment. 'I couldn't dream of charging you, sir,' said the proprietor warmly. 'You are the first private I have ever met.'"—*The Argonaut (San Francisco.)*

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

April 12.—Announcement is made that an earldom has been conferred on Sir Arthur James Balfour, former British Premier and at present Lord President of the Council.

The Prince of Wales arrives in Tokyo on a visit to Japan.

April 13.—The Reparations Commission informs the German Government that if it does not take the necessary measures to put German finances in order, the Commission will be obliged on May 31 to exact penalties.

A parley between Republicans and Free Staters results in a formal statement expressing the hope that there will be no further interference with public meetings in Ireland.

Sir Ross Smith, the Australian aviator who, with his brother, Sir Keith Smith, made the first flight from England to Australia in 1919, is killed in a test flight in England.

April 14.—Mutineers of the Irish Republican Army seize the building of the High Court of Justice in Dublin and the adjoining hotel.

April 15.—The Russian delegates to the Genoa Conference ask for the immediate payment of 2,000,000,000 gold francs, as part of the debt they allege the Allies owe Russia because of the backing given by them to Denikin, Kolchak and Wrangel. Premier Lloyd George replies that Russia must first recognize her own liabilities.

"America has broken the back of the biggest famine in the world's history," is the Easter message sent to America by Walter Lyman Brown, European Director of the American Relief Administration in Russia.

April 17.—Michael Collins, head of the Irish Free State Provisional Government, narrowly escapes assassination at the hands of six men, and himself wounds one and captures another of his assailants.

Dr. Walter Rathenau, German Foreign Minister, informs the Genoa Conference that Russia and Germany have signed a separate treaty of peace and commerce, reciprocally renouncing reimbursement of war expenses and war damages and immediately resuming consular and diplomatic relations.

Hazrat Mohani, President of the All-India Moslem League, is arrested at Cawnpore, India, on a charge of sedition.

April 18.—Backed by Poland and the Little Entente, the Allies, in a joint memorandum, notify the German delegates to the Genoa Conference that because of their treaty with Soviet Russia they will not be permitted to take further part in conference proceedings when relations with Russia are under discussion.

Jemal Azmyk Bey, former Governor of Trebizond, and Bahaeddin Chakir, a leading member of the Turkish committee of Union and Progress, are slain in Berlin by Armenians.

DOMESTIC

April 12.—A resolution proposing endorsement of the Jewish national home in Palestine, in accordance with the Bal-

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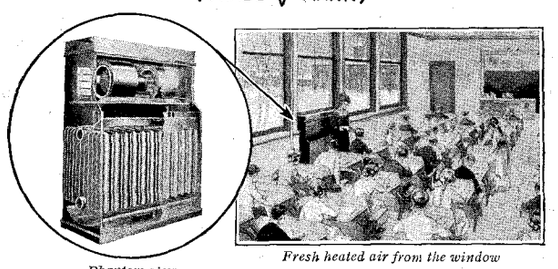

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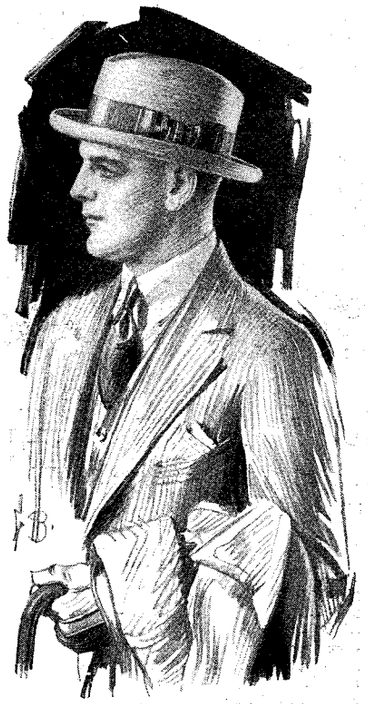

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

four declaration, is introduced into the Senate by Senator Lodge.

Representative John Philip Hill, of Maryland, introduces a bill to create Federal local option districts to provide money for the expected deficit in the Treasury. The bill provides for a vote on 2.75 per cent. beer.

April 14.—In a letter to Representative Longworth, President Harding urges Congress not to reduce the Navy enlisted personnel below 86,000.

Four persons are killed and many are injured by a rain, hail, wind and lightning storm sweeping through Kentucky.

April 15.—By a vote of 177 to 130 the House of Representatives establishes the Navy enlisted personnel at 86,000.

Payment of $19,672,500 by Great Britain as a second instalment on the debt of $122,000,000, created by that Government's purchase of silver during the war is reported to the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

The Senate passes a joint resolution for the extension of the 3 per cent. immigration act for two years, or until June 30, 1924. The House recently voted to extend the act one year.

April 16.—Captain G. S. Little and Sergeant James L. Johnson are killed in an airplane crash at Dallas, Texas.

Out of a total of 134,321 votes, cast by prisoners in 322 jails, only 909 favor the repeal of the prohibition amendment, announces E. E. Dudling, President of the Prisoners' Relief Society.

April 17.—Two marine officers and one enlisted man are killed at the Marine Corps base at Quantico, Virginia, when their machines lock wings and fall.

Twenty-eight persons are reported killed, and hundreds injured and left homeless as a result of a tornado that sweeps through Kansas, Indiana and Illinois.

April 18.—The Senate Republicans decide in conference to urge the Senate to pass a soldiers' bonus bill.

Congratulations.—"Well," cried Mrs. Henpeck, "our son is engaged to be married. We will write to the dear lad and congratulate him." Mr. H. agreed; he dared not do otherwise. "My darling boy," read the son the next day, "what glorious news! Your father and I rejoice in your happiness. It has long been our greatest wish that you should marry. A good woman is heaven's precious gift to man. She brings out all the best in him, and helps him to suppress all that is evil." Then there was a postscript in a different handwriting: "Your mother has gone for a stamp. Keep single, you young noodle."—*Argonaut.*

Just as in New York.—FIRST WORKINGMAN—"What sort of a job have you got now?"

SECOND WORKINGMAN—"Oh, I collect alms on the Puteaux bridge, between midnight and 1 o'clock in the morning."

FIRST WORKINGMAN—"Are the people particularly generous there at that hour?"

SECOND WORKINGMAN—"Yes. They generally give me everything they have on them."—*Paris Le Baionnette.*

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